Daily Report

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FBIS-EEU-93-109 *9 June 1993*

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Hungarian, European Parliament Delegations Meet

LD0706192193 Budapest MTI in English 1855 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Budapest, June 7 (MTI)—Talks between Hungarian Parliament and European Parliament delegations opened in Budapest on Monday, at parliament, to review the development of relations between the European Community and Hungary.

The European Parliament group head is the Hungarian Relations Committee leader, Otto Habsburg, the Hungarian Parliament group head is EC Affairs Committee leader, Richard Horcsik.

Also present at the conference are the ambassadors of the European Community countries accredited to Budapest.

Opening the conference, Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky said wide groups of Hungarian society, and the decisive majority of the political parties unconditionally support the idea of European union. By the creed of the Hungarian political leadership, "the European path is the true Hungarian path".

Discussing West European reception, the foreign minister said some protectionism and isolationism can be seen in Western Europe, intensified by the South Slav conflict. It is, for the most part, understandable that western citizens are frightened by the crisis, and fear that the eastern countries applying for membership may possibly bring the conflict into Western Europe.

In this context, Jeszenszky said Hungary does not incite any kind of regional conflict, and does not wish to take any regional problems into European integration. In fact, Budapest believes European unity might ease Central European tensions.

Jeszenszky stressed Hungary justly feels that it cannot wait long for membership. Budapest expects firm encouragement in this matter from the Copenhagen EC summit in July: It does not ask for deadlines, but for "clear perspectives".

Hans Beck, head of the European Community mission to Budapest, hoped the Copenhagen summit would put the review of EC and Eastern Europe relations on its agenda.

According to the ambassador, creating a unified Europe is the main goal of the whole historical trend of the entire continent. With its history and culture, Hungary is an organic part of Europe and on the basis of experience in the past few years, it is an island of stability both politically and economically.

Difficulties in Hungary's situation are unavoidable at present, but economic problems should be evaluated in the light of such global processes as the Gulf War and the South Slav crisis.

On criticism of alleged EC protectionism, Hans Beck recalled that, for instance, the textile export quota in Hungary's associate membership agreement has not been used by Hungary to date, and that Hungarian agricultural exports are on the rise.

With respect to the Copenhagen summit, Beck said the EC is expected to increase market access opportunities.

Commentary on Croatian, Slovene Border Issue

AU0206060293 Zagreb VECERNJI LIST in Serbo-Croatian 25 May 93 p 4

[Commentary by Ante Ivkovic: "Why Not as in Europe?"]

[Text] The states created from former Yugoslavia were internationally recognized within their hitherto republican borders. The same happened with the two "western republics" of the collapsed federation, which Belgrade accused of secession and whose independence it then tried to crush by tanks. Slovenia was attacked first and then Croatia.

Croatia has never, at least as far as official government politics is concerned, expressed either dissatisfaction with the "AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] borders" or aspirations toward other countries, while its neighboring countries wanted the revision of state borders from the very beginning.

No one is surprised by the aspirations for greater Serbia, for Croatia is still suffering under the aggression of Belgrade expansionist intentions, but the surprise comes from the west, from the Republic of Slovenia. The Slovene officials reacted very sharply to the construction of the border crossing at Secovlje in Istria. From the reactions from representatives of official Slovene policy, one could get the impression that Croatia does not have the right to build an international border crossing and construct temporary outhouses on Croatian territory without obtaining a building permit from their neighbor.

The border crossing in question is already being built at the present international crossing. It is the question of the widening of the operational part of the crossing, the widening of the road and of the building which will replace the present undistinguished box. The reason for the hurried construction is that it is in Croatia's interests to decorate its "doors to Europe" before the beginning of the main tourist season.

Why should Croatia's doors to Europe bother the Slovenes? There could be several answers to that question, so if we mentioned only one, it would not be a complete answer. It is possible that Ljubljana was yielding to pressure from the Slovene tourist industry which was afraid that tourists would go on to Croatian Istria. Some say that the dissatisfaction is the consequence of the claustrophobia that has affected many Slovenes. They have realized that "their" thousand-kilometer-long Adriatic Coast with many coves, nice beaches, islands, and inexpensive holidays has been

reduced to some 30 kilometers of muddy and unattractive coast. The Slovenes have no reason to accuse the Croats of acting without agreement and approval, especially since the Slovenes set up border crossings with Croatia long before Slovenia was internationally recognized. It was done without any agreement and without any approval whatsoever!

Croatian President Franjo Tudjman personally suggested building joint border crossings between Croatia and Slovenia modeled after those in western Europe. At that time, the Slovenes said that the border crossings were temporary. Unfortunately, those temporary buildings turned into permanent ones, so that now, between Croatia and Slovenia, there are border crossings like those between the countries of eastern Europe. Croatia did not react to that either, expecting that reason would prevail with the Slovenes, and that an agreement would be made so that at least two countries created on the area of former Yugoslavia can arrange their relations on the model of the civilized world.

The important aspect of relations between Croatia and Slovenia is that the Croatian side, from the very beginning, proved to be extremely patient in solving interstate problems, especially concerning the establishment of the border. Although there should not be any unsolved questions, Croatia agreed to negotiate, to organize expert groups, and even to have international arbitration. Croatia temporarily suppressed the discussion about some of the Slovene moves, such as the occupation of Sveta Gera. It is interesting to notice that the Slovene and the Croatian Christian Democrats recently had friendly talks in Ljubljana leading toward a peaceful solving of the borders issue. Lojze Peterle participated in the talks as a member of the the party. However, Mr. Peterle as minister of foreign affairs is "surprised" and says that "he understands Croatian problems" (he is thinking about the greater Serbian aggression), but that "we cannot act without agreements."

Instead of the mutual "understanding of problems," we only hope that the construction of the international border crossing between Croatia and Slovenia will not result in an international dispute and that the Slovene side will realize the Republic of Croatia's need for modern border crossings. For it is not only in the interest of Croatia, but also in the interest of the neighboring country which shares that border.

Berisha Urges Human Rights Guarantees in Macedonia

AU0806204293 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1730 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the President of the Republic Sali Berisha received Ambassador Arens [Conference on Yugoslavia envoy] in a meeting. They held extensive discussions about the situation in the Balkans and the resolute efforts of Albania and Albanians to prevent the conflict. They focused especially on the situation in Kosovo and the situation of the Albanians in Macedonia.

President Berisha assessed the efforts of Ambassador Arens to re- establish the educational system in the Albanian language in Kosovo and the constructive stance maintained by Mr. Fehmi Agani and other Albanian representatives regarding these talks. He insisted that in solving the Kosovo problem, the dispatch of NATO and United Nations troops, the placing of Kosovo under their protection and its proclamation as a neutral region, the conditioning of maintaining and tightening sanctions against Serbia, and the acceptance on its part of a political solution for Kosovo are very necessary.

Concerning Albanians in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Berisha expressed his determination and that of the Albanian Government to reach a cooperation with this republic. He also considered the recognition and guarantee of the independence of our eastern neighbor to be indispensable for peace and stability in the region. He stressed that he, however, expects this republic, as it is to the interest of its stability, to guarantee the Albanians all their rights and human and national freedoms as the second largest population in the republic. With this in mind, it is necessary that the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia declare in its constitution that it is a state of free citizens in which the use of the Albanian language, education, and information in this language be legally guaranteed and that Albanians be included in all state, local, and central structures in the proportion belonging to them and in conformity with a regular and transparent registration that is promised to be held. Albania's stance toward its CSCE membership depends on respect for human and national freedoms and rights of Albanians in this republic. With their policy, they have showed that they favor stability and peace in the region.

Ambassador Arens acquainted Berisha with all the efforts of the Geneva conference on former Yugoslavia and its goals.

Zhulali Previews Visit to United States

AU0806170293 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] A high-ranking military delegation led by Defense Minister Safet Zhulali left for the United States this morning on an official visit.

In an interview at Rinas Airport, Zhulali said that the aim of the visit was to strengthen relations between our two armies in the framework of the relations and cooperation developed so far, which we hope to raise to a higher level. This is an historic visit as he is the first Albanian defense minister to visit the United States. They are the only superpower in the world, but at the same time the most powerful economic country with the highest development of democracy. We want to profit from all these achievements in increasing and further consolidating democracy in our country, he said.

During the visit, we will ask the United States to support us in strengthening and modernizing the Albanian Army within the framework of its restructuring. The importance of this visit is that both the United States and Albania are playing a decisive role in the Balkans. As a more powerful country, and greatly engaged in the region, and in cooperation with their allies and Albania, the United States has a positive and decisive role in solving the crisis in the region.

Lieutenant General Ilia Vasho, chief of the Army General Staff, Deputy Defense Minister Bashkim Shehu, other high-level officials, and the charge d'affairs of the U.S. Embassy in our country were out at Rinas Airport to see the delegation off.

Assembly Approves Amendments to Penal Code

AU0806180693 Tirana ATA in English 1004 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Tirana, June 7 (ATA)—The approval by the People's Assembly of the draft-law on some changes to the Code of Penal Procedure of Albania creates a wider scope in defending the fundamental rights and freedoms of the citizens. These changes, which were dictated by the democratic processes themselves, intend and guarantee legal defence for every citizen.

According to these changes, the lawyer has the right to take part in the preliminary inquiries since the moment of the detainment, arrest, or showing up in the court of the person called to bear penal responsibility. Likewise, the attorney and the court are charged with the task to ensure a lawyer to the defendant and, if necessary, be free of charge. The lawyer has also the right to communicate freely and privately with the defendant, detained or arrested, with no one else being present.

In order to make these changes more complete that it is sanctioned that no one can be detained without the necessary information, instead of the hitherto rule according to which detainment could also be carried on the person's detainment will no more be considered by the attorney but by the judge. The detainment should be presented to the judge within [number indistinct] hours since the moment it is carried out. When the court finds out that detention is baseless, it decides to release the detained. And the period of detainment is reduced from

72 to 48 hours. The building's control now requires the authorization of the judge, thus, putting an end to the violation of human rights.

Bank Governor Hoti Says Finances Improving

AU0806194393 Tirana ATA in English 1011 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Tirana, June 8 (ATA)—In an interview with GAZETA SHQIPTARE, the Governor of the Albanian Bank Ilir Hoti underlined that beginning with June 1, the Albanian lek will devaluate. The interest to be paid to get a loan from the bank will exceed 40-30 percent. This percentage shows that the state of finances in Albania is improving. For the first time in April inflation was below zero. This shows that prices will go down and not up. Nevertheless, Mr. Hoti draws attention: "The signals are positive, but we should not be very optimistic. Still the road our economy will go through is long." As to the question how long will it take for our economy to recover, he replied: "I believe that it will take at least five years although concrete signs of improvement appear presently. As far as the employment is concerned, Governor Hoti believes that the worst is gone. Another threat to unemployment may appear. The final privatization and small and medium-sized enterprises will cope with this, he went on explaining. It is obvious that there is a better welfare presently, the unemployed manage to deal with small activity or trade. In so far as the question is concerned whether the freezing of social assistance means that the unemployed will also lose the aid they get presently, Mr. Hoti replied: "This means that that aid is expected to be paid directly by the enterprise and not by the state. Presently the Albanian economy needs two fundamental elements: an effective bank system and a fruitful industrial activity.

To recover the Albanian economy it is necessary to close down the non-productive units and give priority to privatization. Asked about the priorities to recover the Albanian economy, Mr. Hoti replied: "Privatization was the first stage: the credit offered to peasants tripled in few months. Priority should be given to investments to establish a good infrastructure in order to develop tourism, which is one of our great sources." In regard to the foreign investments and the way how the current bank system may help them, Mr. Hoti replied: "The establishment of the Albanian Bank with an equal share of 10 million dollars between Albania and the Bank of Rome is an onward and very significant step, at least for foreign investors." Governor Ilir Hoti declared in closing.

World Bank To Help Restructure Medical Service

AU0806180893 Tirana ATA in English 1007 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Tirana, June 7 (ATA)—After the discussion in the Ministry of Health with experts and specialists of the World Bank at the end of May, the project of this bank on rehabilitation of the health service and central medical institutions in Albania worth 11 million dollars was adopted. This project has four main directions. For the Ministry of Health and central medical institutions, this project has allocated 0.45 million dollars, on a pilot reform in two main regions (Shkoder and Vlore) a total of 6.5 million dollars, for the system of financing in medical service a sum of 1 million dollars, and for the direction and management 200 thousand dollars.

According to experts of the Ministry of Health, this project of the World Bank will start be realised in Albania in September.

SDS Supports Sugarev Hunger Strike

AU0806162193 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Sofia, June 8 (BTA)—Today the National Coordinating Council of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) sided with the accusations and observations of SDS MP Edvin Sugarev, who yesterday went on hunger strike demanding the resignation of President Zhelyu Zhelev. The SDS insists on the president's reaction.

A special declaration issued by the SDS National Coordinating Council says that the SDS sides with the accusations made by Mr. Sugarev. "All of us share Edvin Sugarev's view that the triumph of lies in political life jeopardizes the future of our children," the declaration reads. It is pointed out that as Edvin Sugarev suffers from a grave illness, the very first day of his hunger strike has seriously endangered his life. "His life is in the hands of the president," the document says. It is insisted on an immediate reply.

At a press conference held later on, SDS Chairman Filip Dimitrov said that the SDS would seek a non-tragic outcome.

Replying a question, the spokesman for the ex-communist Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP), Nikolay Kamov, told the BSP regular press conference that the Socialists had not discussed and would not discuss Mr. Sugarev's strike. Everybody has the right to go on hunger strike, but such strikes or other similar actions can hardly resolve the country's political problems, not to mention its economic ones, Socialist MP Klara Marinova said.

Zhelev Rejects Sugarev's Accusations

AU0806172293 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1523 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Statement by President Zhelyu Zhelev made to journalists in Sofia on 8 June—recorded]

[Text] I reject all the accusations made by Edvin Sugarev as completely unfounded. They do not in fact tell me anything new, they were published in LITERATUREN VESTNIK [as heard].

I very much regret that this man is suffering. I consider that the people who are making use of his action are committing a crime. I will try to meet with him personally. One cannot achieve a moral act by immoral means. First, all these things are unsubstantiated and without foundation, and they know this very well—we have talked about it; and second, it is completely undemocratic. A person with democratic convictions cannot permit himself to utilize such means to apply blackmail.

Doctors Report on Sugarev's Health

AU0806190693 Sofia BTA in English 1712 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Sofia, June 8 (BTA)—[Passage omitted] The team of the Academy of Military Medicine which keeps MP Edvin Sugarev under medical observation informed the Press Service of the National Assembly that Mr. Sugarev, who suffers from chronic diabetes, must be placed under strict medical observation, which cannot be adequate if the patient stays at home. The cardiogram shows irregular functioning of Mr. Sugarev's heart and his blood sugar level is elevated. There are no results of the other tests yet.

On the whole the state of Mr. Sugarev's health is satisfactory, but as the disease he suffers from requires a strictly regulated scheme of diet, the changes in it are unpredictable. Mr. Sugarev's state of health can deteriorate and possibly lead to some mind alterations. Medicines, liquids, vitamins and salts are being administered to Mr. Sugarev at present. The medical team will probably ask Mr. Sugarev to confirm his refusal to be hospitalized in writing. Tomorrow morning the team will continue the tests at his home.

Russian Delegation Signs Economic Agreements

AU0806203293 Sofia BTA in English 1959 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Ekaterina Kazasova report]

[Text] Sofia, June 8 (BTA)—Six official documents were signed on the second day of the visit of the Russian delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Boris Fedorov. The ministers of finance of Bulgaria and Russia, Stoyan Aleksandrov and Boris Fedorov, signed agreements on the reciprocal protection of investments and the avoidance of double taxation. Two protocols were signed by the deputy prime ministers of Bulgaria and Russia, Valentin Karabashev and Boris Fedorov: on the implementation of the Yamburg agreement and on the first meeting of the Joint Bulgarian- Russian Intergovernmental Commission. Under the protocol on Yamburg the Russian side undertakes to continue the fulfilment of the agreement on the delivery of natural gas to Bulgaria which the two countries signed in 1986. An agreement on cooperation in mechanical engineering was also signed.

The basic document—the protocol on commercial and economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Russia, was only initialled. The Bulgarian deputy prime minister and minister of trade assured journalists that the signing of the document was merely a technical matter and that it would be signed shortly. It was explained that the Russian side had not been authorized by its government to sign the protocol on cooperation. I think there will be no problems as there are no points of issue between us and we can say that agreement was reached on all items in the protocol, Mr. Karabashev underlined. The document

was expected to be signed during Prime Minister Lyuben Berov's visit to Moscow in April this year.

Despite the journalists' insistence, Russian Deputy Prime Minister Fedorov refused to name the amount of Russia's indebtedness to Bulgaria. It is yet to be specified, he said. According to Mr. Fedorov, this would be done by July 15. The coefficients for recalculating the balances of clearing dollars and transferable rubles payments are expected to be specified within the same time limit. According to Mr. Karabashev, Russia's debt to Bulgaria equals 700 million transferable rubles and 500 million clearing dollars.

Today President Zhelyu Zhelev received the head of the Russian delegation, Deputy Prime Minister Boris Fedorov.

Later on the businessmen accompanying the Russian deputy prime minister had a meeting with representatives of the Bulgarian business circles and bankers. The Bulgarian side made specific proposals for cooperation and the setting up of joint ventures. Representatives of Pharmachim, Chimimport, Bulgartabac and some other companies proposed to start the joint production of commodities, the Bulgarian bankers proposed to establish a joint stock bank in Moscow. Attention was paid to the development of transport and the construction of through transport connections between the two countries. It was pointed out that besides the expected opening of the Varna-Novorossiysk ferry, there are ideas for the implementation of other transport schemes—combined carriage by river and sea for instance, which would make the facilities available to third countries in Europe and Asia.

EC Experts Investigate Hoof-and-Mouth Outbreak

AU0906114693 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] [Announcer] This morning Professor Georgi Tanev, minister of agriculture, was briefed on the results of the work of the EC veterinarian specialists' who are in our country for an on the spot investigation of the measures taken by the Bulgarian medical authorities to combat the current hoof and mouth [FMD] epidemic.

We asked Minister Tanev about the details of the report:

[Tanev] The foreign specialists, or to put it better, our guests from the European Community, expressed admiration for the professional skills of the Bulgarian veterinarians and praised the speed with which we took steps to eliminate the epidemic. The investigators considered all the measures adopted by the Bulgarian veterinarian experts as absolutely effective and timely. They have no objections at all to our experts' work.

We discussed possible compensation for Bulgaria. Of course, the members of the group are veterinary specialists rather than economists. However, I asked them to inform the EC about our intention to request fair compensation for the costs we have incurred and promised that we would submit a very precise bill on our expenditures, providing explanations for every single figure.

[Announcer] You just heard a statement by Minister of Agriculture Georgi Tanev.

Bulgarian-Romanian Commission Discusses Pollution

AU0906131493 Sofia BTA in English 1101 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Silistra, June 9 (BTA)—The Bulgarian-Romanian commission on the environmental problems of the Silistra-Calarasi area ended its tenth meeting in the Danubian town of Silistra, Bulgaria. There is only a slight difference in the results of the air tests carried out by Bulgarian and Romanian experts in the two towns. The concentration of phenol is below the permissible limits set by the Romanian authorities, but nigher from the point of view of the Bulgarian standards. The tests were performed using Bulgarian equipment and Bulgarian methods.

It was agreed that new tests would be carried out by joint teams in Silistra and Calarasi on June 23-25.

The Romanian side informed that pollution-control equipment would start operating at the metal works in Calarasi by the end of June. However, the Romanian members of the commission did not give their consent for tracing organic compounds in the air of Calarasi. The proposal for medical tests in the Romanian town to establish the possible effect of air pollution on sick rates in Calarasi was turned down. The Romanians explained Bucharest had not authorized such tests.

The commission will hold its next meeting in Calarasi, Romania, on August 3 this year.

The meeting of the Bulgarian-Romanian environmental commission did not give the inhabitants of Silistra any fresh air. According to data released by the laboratory of the regional inspectorate of of the environment, the concentration of hydrogen sulphide in the air is two-fold higher than the medically acceptable limit.

Drug Official Warns of 'Narcotics Boom'

AU0906104093 Sofia KONTINENT in Bulgarian 5-6 Jun 93 p 3

[Interview with Aleksandrina Nencheva, chief of the National Narcotics Service, by Nikolay Gavrilov; place and date not given: "Narcotics Boom in Bulgaria Is a Reality; Bulgarians Prefer Heroin and Cannabis"]

[Text] A pusher called George the Drug is reported to be going around Sofia schools and offering teenagers small doses of narcotics for 10 leva a dose. From his office window Rumen Georgiev, deputy chief of the National Investigation Service, points out about 15 imported

Western cars belonging to arrested drugs traffickers, who left them behind after putting up bail. In Razvigor [Sofia headquarters of National Investigation Service] at least 20 small dealers in heroin and hashish are in detention awaiting sentence. Most of them are from Iran, Turkey, and Iraq.

The narcotics boom in Bulgaria is already a reality, says Aleksandrina Nencheva. She is a qualified pharmacist and in charge of the National Narcotics Service. She is also responsible for the safe-keeping of seized narcotics. Her "service" occupies one room, with a single telephone and a secretary, but even these small premises are under pressure from the Expomed Company next door, which is expanding.

Nencheva says that the Commission on Prices under the Council of Ministers is very slow in acting on their proposal to update the prices of narcotics, which have remained unchanged for 25 years.

[Gavrilov] Are the courts trying the narcotics dealers? At these old prices, which are still used for valuing narcotics, the criminals clearly cannot receive even one month in jail. In practice, they "unload" their "goods" in Bulgaria and then vanish into thin air after paying a fine or putting up bail.

[Nencheva] Only 10 or 12 sentences have been handed down since Svetla Daskalova was justice minister. Over 200 cases are in the pipeline, but for two years things have stood still. In 1992 alone 36 cases of drug smuggling were detected, involving 236 kilograms of narcotics.

[Gavrilov] Is the only narcotics store in Sofia kept under guard? According to press reports, it contains heroin and hashish valued at millions of leva—over 1 tonne of drugs, which present a major temptation to criminals.

[Nencheva] So far, thank God, nothing has been stolen, but I bear a great responsibility. The protective devices and other modern equipment are doing a good job.

[Gavrilov] What kinds of narcotics do our addicts prefer? Because of the shortage of hard drugs, until recently they liked tea made from poppy stalks. They are supposed to have learned this trick from Poles who spent their vacations at the Black Sea coast.

[Nencheva] The trend now is toward heroin and cannabis, which includes its derivatives hashish, marijuana, liquid hashish, and Indian hemp.

[Gavrilov] In the proposed amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure, our investigators suggest that drug addicts should be considered as victims of a disease, and there is even an idea to liberalize narcotics control. If we learn from U.S. experience, the sale of soft drugs might be legalized in Bulgaria.

[Nencheva] Your last remark is pure nonsense. Countries like the Netherlands and Denmark want narcotics to be legalized, and even the United States is considering it, but most of the countries that attended the 36th Session of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs came out in favor of strong measures. Attempts at any kind of legalization were strongly rejected.

[Gavrilov] What is the most difficult battle that you are waging at the moment to eliminate the illegal production of narcotics in Bulgaria?

[Nencheva] It is jungle warfare. We are working with over 120 state and private companies engaged in importing and exporting medical drugs, including nine manufacturers. Not all forms of their medicines contain narcotics, but as a result of the private companies' great enterprise increasing amounts of narcotics are entering Bulgaria "legally."

Our work is made more difficult by the fact that at present we have no clear legal ordinance on combating narcotics abuse. Our proposals are still lying on the desks of several ministers. On behalf of the Council of Ministers we are preparing reports and papers on the movement of narcotic substances in Bulgaria and on compliance with international agreements. However, as you can see for yourself, we do not even have a computer; we are two women left on a lonely island surrounded by drug addicts, and it seems no one hears our SOS call.

President Havel Released From Hospital

AU0806160093 Prague CTK in English 2054 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Prague, June 4 (CTK)—Czech President Vaclav Havel and his wife Olga were among the guests at tonight's Prague-Vienna annual ball.

Vaclav Havel was released today from hospital after a planned surgery.

The Prague Royal Garden was the setting for the Czech-Austrian event, which is the fourth of its kind.

It was held under the auspices of Jan Koukal, lord mayor of Prague, and Helmut Zilk, lord mayor of Vienna, and under the joint honorary patronage of Czech Foreign Minister Josef Zieleniec and his Austrian counterpart Alois Mock.

The proceeds will go towards the renovation of Prague Castle.

Havel Refuses Involvement in Political Disputes

AU0806154893 Prague CTK in English 1408 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Prague June 6 (CTK)—President Vaclav Havel said in his regular radio address from Lany today that he refused to get involved in the political disputes between the government coalition and the opposition or get into personal disputes over the bill on the Supreme Inspection Office.

He added that he let experts from various fields handle the situation.

I have a monitor in parliament. I am prepared to study everything, and if I come to the opinion that the law is good, then I will sign it. If I come to the opposite opinion, then I will not. I will definitely not let myself be influenced by backstage politics, he said.

Havel also said that the transformation of the health care system is in a problematic phase, and that it is in the public interest to complete the new system. It is alarming, he said, that surgeons earn only 30-40 crowns per hour (1-1.30 USD) for performing operations, and many work long hours as if on an assembly line.

We all know that our budget is limited and we must carefully consider how much to give to the police, to the Army, to education, to health care. All of these areas require money very urgently. It is a very serious consideration, but it is necessary to continue uninterruptedly to seek a way to make things better and more effective, because it would really not be good in the end to have only bistros instead of hospitals, he said.

Foreign Minister Views Relations With Neighbors

AU0906091093 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 7 Jun 93 p 6

[Interview with Foreign Minister Josef Zieleniec by Karl-Peter Schwarz in Prague; date not given: "We Are Not Only Neighbors"]

[Text] [Schwarz] Mr. Zieleniec, the Czech proposal for the establishment of Czech-Slovak frontier posts has met with little enthusiasm in Bratislava. Apart from the fact that the Slovaks are afraid of being marginalized, they consider the costs too high.

[Zieleniec] I do not believe that this is a question of money. It is a psychological problem, because the meaning of the border is not being understood. If we could reach agreement, it would be one of the freest borders in Europe. However, if we do not agree, illegal immigration might force us to take unilateral steps to control the border. Such a solution would, naturally, be much worse.

I believe that our proposal is in the interest of the Slovak side and completely in harmony with our bilateral agreements, according to which the free movement of Czech and Slovak citizens should not be impeded. It is not a question of controlling Czechs and Slovaks, but of controlling foreigners.

[Schwarz] Why was this problem not solved before the separation of the two republics?

[Zieleniec] You know how difficult our negotiations were. We had to limit ourselves to the basic issues, and we were not able to clarify all details. It was clear to both sides that the details of these basic agreements would have to be settled later. In addition, the asylum issue has developed a dynamism of its own. If we reach agreement with Slovakia on the border problem, we would quickly reach agreement with Germany on the refugee issue.

[Schwarz] The parties of the Czech government coalition have just decided to form a commission that should conduct talks with the representatives of the Sudeten Germans. This came as a surprise.

[Zieleniec] We have prepared this decision for months. We reject talks between the Czech government and the Sudeten Germans. However, we want dialogue at all levels, also with representatives of the Sudeten Germans.

[Schwarz] Problems are also emerging here. The Civic Democratic Alliance (ODA), which belongs to the coalition, suddenly refuses to cooperate.

[Zieleniec] Relations with Germany and all issues that are linked with World War II belong to the key problems of our domestic and foreign policy. All of Germany's small neighboring states, including Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium have problems that result from centuries of history. Yet it was possible for these nations to hold a dialogue under democratic conditions in the

past 45 years, and, together with Germany, they are building the structures of the integrated Europe. We, however, introduced democracy only three years ago. We need time.

You know that the left-wing parties that are not happy about the current development vehemently reject this dialogue. From the behavior of the ODA, which first agreed and then withdrew its support, you can see how complicated the situation is.

[Schwarz] What exactly do you want to discuss with the Sudeten Germans? The Czech government basically rules out the return of property, and as far as the right of residence and citizenship are concerned, views differ greatly.

[Zieleniec] First, I would like to point out that we are not talking about negotiations but about a dialogue. We should talk with each other. I do not believe that we should think about solutions at the moment. Rather, we should initiate a future-oriented process designed to overcome the past.

Of course, I know that the right of residence, the right of settlement, citizenship, and some other issues are very important to the Sudeten Germans. However, I also understand why our government refuses to negotiate these issues. I believe that this dialogue is open-ended, and that it might open up new horizons for both sides.

As a result, the problems inherited from the past might only have a limited significance in the future because other positive things have developed in the meantime.

[Schwarz] Relations between the Czech Republic and Austria are noticeably strained because of Austrian import restrictions on some products, including cement, fertilizers, agricultural machinery...

[Zieleniec] I can give you a long list if you want me to. Relations between our two countries are not only good, but very good. We are not only neighbors, but we also have a common history, which is very valuable for both nations. Half of my wife's family lives in Vienna, for example. My wife is from southern Bohemia. There are many families of that kind. We are happy that we can come together again after 45 years of isolation, and that relations between our countries are so good.

The problems that you mentioned must be seen in this context. They disturb the harmony of the picture. We are a country that has been trying very hard to introduce the market economy. We are privatizing thousands of enterprises. For us, import restrictions that affect about 6 percent of our exports are not so much an economic but a political problem.

[Schwarz] Why a political problem?

[Zieleniec] For 45 years, we heard that free trade is the foundation of the market economy—from the Austrian side, too. In the Czech Republic, there is currently a heated discussion as to whether we should shape our country according to western standards or not. The revolution did not end in 1989, and there are still powerful forces that want to reverse this process.

During the current discussion, one often hears: "Look at the West, at what it is doing." How can I explain to the farmers that we do not want to adopt protectionist measures for agricultural products—for Austrian margarine, for example—if they mention protectionist measures by the West? We will not adopt such measures—not out of foreign-policy considerations but because, basically, it is against our political philosophy.

Our customs tariffs are among the lowest in Europe. We are convinced that this is the right way, but it is difficult to stick to it. Just read the election programs of the parties that are against the market economy and the opening up toward the world market. Just imagine how the workers in a cement or fertilizer factory react if these parties promise them higher tariffs and subsidies for all spheres of the economy. This is the real problem and not whether we sell a few tonnes more or less of cement.

Kocarnik Explains Discrepancies in Trade Balance

AU0806071793 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 4 Jun 93 p 1

["do"-signed report: "Czech Surplus in Trade with the Slovak Republic"]

[Text] The Czech Republic's foreign trade balance for the period of January to February (including trade with the Slovak Republic) shows a surplus of 6 billion korunas [Kc] with exports of Kc103 billion and imports of Kc97 billion.

Exports to Slovakia reached Kc21 billion and imports Kc18 billion. Hence the Czech surplus amounts to Kc3 billion. Czech Finance Minister Ivan Kocarnik admitted, at the news conference yesterday, however, that this statistic contradicts the transfers in the new segment [after 8 February] of the clearing account.

On 15 May, the date of the first audit of the old and new segments of the clearing account, the old segment showed 39 million ECU [European Currency Unit] in favor of the Czech Republic, and the new segment 78 million ECU to the debit of the Czech Republic. Since, according to the mutual agreement, the two segments have been cleared against each other on that day, the final balance is 39 million ECU to the debit of the Czech Republic. Ivan Kocarnik admitted that the discrepancy between the trade and the payments is difficult to interpret despite the existence of several hypotheses. One of the hypotheses is the possibility that some of the goods shipped from the Czech Republic to Slovakia are paid for by the Slovak customers from old accounts they had (or have?) with the Czech banking houses. Another hypothesis indicates that the old segment was misused for new payments. To our daily's question of whether these deceitful practices could be prevented, the minister

replied that the method of a clear-cut separation of the old and the new payments in the framework of the clearing accounts is currently the subject of negotiation with the central banks.

Although the developments in the state budget have been satisfactory (a surplus of Kc4.8 billion at the end of May), the finance minister said that it bears tremendous pressures, particularly from the transport and interior sectors. In this context, he emphasized that the times "of being issued with your kit" from the budget is over, and that the unplanned claims must be always strictly analyzed.

Nevertheless, the ministry will probably succumb to one of the pressures—the heating subsidies are apparently to be increased. If 42.3 percent of the total budget expenditures have been used by the end of May, the heating price subsidies reached, by the end of May, 80 percent of the planned annual spending to this purpose. Ivan Kocarnik stated that the entire system of "heating" subsidies must be reassessed. To a direct question of whether heating prices will be maintained at the same level until the end of the year, he replied that he does not want to predict what will happen.

ODA Opposed To Talks With Sudeten Germans

AU0806162793 Prague CTK in English 1123 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Prague, June 4 (CTK)—The Civic Democratic Alliance (ODA) is opposed to direct political talks between the Czech Government coalition and (German) landsmannschaft, ODA Chairman Jan Kalvoda told journalists today.

But it is willing to delegate its representatives to a coalition working group to formulate (the coalition four members') joint line and take a joint stand on the Sudeten German problem, Kalvoda said.

He did not rule out the possibility for the working group to conduct partial dialogues with German organizations, between historians or regions. However, the negotiations should not be of a direct political character, Kalvoda stressed.

He is convinced that not even the other government coalition partners considered the creation of the coalition working group to be an institute for the (Czech Republic's) contacts with Sudeten Germans.

Besides the ODA, the Czech Government coalition four is comprised of the Civic Democratic Party (ODS), the Christian Democratic Union-Czechoslovak People's Party (KDU-CSL) and the Christian Democratic Party (KDS).

In the controversial issue of building the Czech-Slovak border, the ODA backs the proposal by Czech Interior Minister Jan Ruml, who said on June 3 that if Slovakia rejected to conclude an agreement on border crossings with the Czech Republic, the ministry was ready to operate unilaterally the Czech-Slovak borders as of July 1. From this date on, the border is also to be guarded by the Czech border police reinforced by soldiers.

Official Rejects Ukrainian Security Proposal

AU0806162593 Prague CTK in English 0726 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Prague, June 4 (CTK)—The Ukrainian proposal to set up a security zone encompassing Ukraine, Belarus, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, and Austria has been dismissed by Czech Deputy Foreign Minister Pavel Bratinka.

On Thursday he doubted the expediency of its creation, the Czech independent daily MLADA FRONTA DNES writes today.

The proposal was submitted to a Czech parliamentary delegation, led by chairman of the chamber of deputies Milan Uhde, which visited Ukraine on June 1-3.

The alliance should be part of European security structures and should be subordinated to the NATO command.

Bratinka said that the pace of political reforms in individual post-communist states had been different and therefore their interests differed.

The Czech Republic's major goal in the sphere of security is NATO membership, Bratinka is quoted as saying by the paper.

The paper says that it has learnt from unnamed sources that the Czech Defense Ministry holds the same view of the Ukrainian initiative.

During the Ukrainian visit, Jiri Payne, chairman of the Czech Parliament Foreign Committee, told CTK he did not consider the establishment of various blocs fortunate. He recalled the existence of various groupings at the time of World War One which, he said, did not benefit Europe.

Meciar: SDL Coalition Would Cut Off Slovakia

LD0506151693 Prague CTK in English 1436 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Banska Bystrica, central Slovakia, June 5 (CTK)—If the Democratic Left Party (SDL) were to win in possible early elections, there would be a considerable probability of the West ceasing to grant credit to Slovakia, Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar said today.

He was responding to the question of whether Slovakia would be cut off from Western financial aid if the ruling Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS), of which Meciar is chairman, were to form a coalition government with the SDL.

When we arrived in the United States (for an unofficial visit last month) we heard this not just once and not in just one place, it is true. They explained that to us clearly, carefully and unambiguously, Meciar told a HZDS meeting Friday.

He said the HZDS may not carry out its domestic policy according to its sympathy with individuals, but according to parties as a whole and with regard to their acceptability abroad. The HZDS and its representatives are recognised world-wide, he said.

He also said he told SDL representatives, wait, where are you rushing to? In three years there will be another chance, and within this time you can create an international image for yourself, improve your organisation, prepare your people and have a better chance than you will anytime before that.

Law on Protection of State Not Necessary

AU0606152193 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 3 Jun 93 p 2

["TA SR, giv"-signed report: "Meciar: The Government Is Highly Functional"]

[Text] Ziar nad Hronom— Slovak Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar started a three-day working visit to Central Slovakia yesterday with a meeting with the management and staff of the Slovak National Uprising Works (ZSNP), the aluminum plant at Ziar nad Hronom. Addressing the ZSNP staff, Vladimir Meciar said that the government is highly functional at present, even if some changes are to be made in the composition of the cabinet in the very near future. "I cannot excuse the government, however, for the state of privatization," he noted. The prime minister said, furthermore, that an agreement with the Slovak National Party and the Party of the Democratic Left is possible, but that the two parties would still have to carry out a revision in their own programs and make their demands on the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia and the government more realistic. The calling of early elections would bring the development in Slovakia to a halt for four to six months, in his opinion, and "the subsequent wave of strikes would be to no one's benefit."

Asked by yesterday's Radio Journal program of Slovak Radio whether a law on the protection of the republic is being prepared, after the demand for such a law was raised at several forums, Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar replied that he assumes that such a proposal would come from the National Council of the Slovak Republic deputies. He himself does not believe, however, that the situation is such that it makes the adoption of some extraordinary legislation necessary. "I do not advocate such a law for the time being. Had it been necessary, the government would have proposed it already. Only when its contents become known will I be able to deliver my opinion on it," he said.

Defense Minister Views Plans To Join NATO

LD0706014793 Bratislava STV 1 Television Network in Slovak 1945 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Interview with Defense Minister Imrich Andrejcak by unidentified correspondent in Bratislava on 6 June—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Mr. Minister, a few hours ago you returned from a visit to Germany. What was the purpose of the visit?

[Andrejcak] I went there to attend the ceremony marking the opening of the George C. Marshall European center in which people from post-communist states will be trained in defense-related disciplines. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Did you also hold bilateral talks with other defense ministers while you were there?

[Andrejcak] The second aim of the visit was, naturally, to make use of the presence of a large group of generals and officers from the U.S. Army, from NATO states, and also of a number of ministers who gathered for the opening ceremony, and to discuss with them issues which needed to be spoken about between them and the Slovak Republic Army.

[Reporter] The Polish defense minister is to start his official visit to our country tomorrow. Are you going to hold talks only on a bilateral level, or will you also discuss the Visegrad Four [Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, and Poland] and the coordination of policies for joining NATO?

[Andrejcak] Whenever we meet up with Minister Onyszkiewicz, we discuss in particular the issues of Visegrad Four: how to work and how to improve cooperation. We also discuss relations between the Polish and Slovak Armed Forces, and seek ways to improve them. [passage omitted]

This time we will also speak about the situation in central Europe and how is it influenced by the events in former Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Let us return to your visit to Germany. You have mentioned that you met a number of defense ministers, including the U.S. secretary of defense. What

do they think about our chances of joining NATO, for example, as a part of Visegrad Four?

[Andrejcak] [passage omitted] I had an extensive talk with the U.S. secretary of defense. I proposed, among other things, that a Marshall Institute consultation center be set up in Bratislava. He was surprised but welcomed the idea and said that he would support it, as well as my other proposals. He, in fact, accepted them all. The U.S., actually, had some doubts recently whether we really wanted to join NATO or not.

Opposition Parties Fail To Agree on Elections

LD0706130893 Prague CTK in English 1128 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Bratislava, June 7 (CTK)—Slovak opposition parties at a meeting here today failed to agree on calling early parliamentary elections to solve the current political crisis.

Deputy Chairman of the Slovak National Party (SNS) Anton Hrnko told CTK after the meeting that while the Democratic Left Party (SDL) had proposed early election, the SNS rejected it arguing that the solution to the current situation lies in the hands of the parliament and that it was necessary to wait until the situation on the Slovak political scene becomes more clear.

SDL Deputy Chairman Milan Ftacnik told CTK that in his party's view this autumn could be a possible date for early elections. He said, however, that judging from the reaction of SDL's opposition partners he did not count on calling elections earlier than in the spring of next year. Ftacnik said that an agreement on establishing a broader coalition in the Slovak Republic as proposed by the SDL today would apparently not be reached. He said that discussions between Slovak opposition parties would continue.

The Christian Democratic Movement (KDH), the Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement (MKDH), the Egyutteles (Co-existence) Movement and the Alliance of Democrats (AD) participated in today's talks along with the SDL and SNS.

National Bank Concludes Agreement With Ukraine

AU0806161493 Bratislava HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Slovak 7 Jun 93 p 1

[TA SR report: "Friends on Our Eastern Border"]

[Text] Slovak National Bank [NBS] Deputy Governor Marian Tkac yesterday briefed HOSPODARSKE NOVINY Chief Editor Peter Kasalovsky on his two-hour meeting in Mukachevo with Ukrainian National Bank [UNB] Governor Viktor Yushchenko. He said, among other things, that the Ukrainian side had asked for the meeting. Apart from the governor, it was attended by 7 UNB deputy governors and the managers of 25 UNB branches.

"The main outcome of the meeting was the signing of an agreement on cooperation between the NBS and the UNB. This is the first agreement that the NBS has signed with a national bank on the territory of the former USSR. The agreement concerns all banking activities from evaluating economic development trends and mutual payments relations to assessing the activity of the commercial banks and their position with respect to the central banks. We will also cooperate in issues concerning former and current payments. The Ukrainian side will benefit from our experience and knowledge, particularly in utilizing the instruments of monetary policy. We promised on behalf of the NBS that we would do our best to accommodate entities that would like to establish banks in our country with Ukrainian capital. I believe the meeting was more than useful and successful. Furthermore, it supports our endeavor for suitable cooperation with our eastern neighbor. It would be unfortunate if entities from other states had to help us cooperate.

"In conclusion, UNB Governor Yushchenko stressed that they had asked for the meeting so that we would know that we have real friends on our eastern border."

'Hungarian Way' To Support New Party

AU0906114393 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 8 Jun 93 p 1

["Sz.Sz."-signed report: "The Hungarian Way Will Operate as a Movement and as a Party in the Future—Csurka Announces His Program in Dabas"]

[Text] "The whole movement will not be turned into a party, but a party will be established that will be supported by the Hungarian Way movement," Istvan Csurka announced in Dabas on 7 June.

"In essence, the National Committee of the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] expelled me and my associates at its meeting in Balatonfoldvar and, after this, the decision of the Ethical Committee is a mere formality and I will not attend its meeting," Csurka stated in Dabas on 7 June. Csurka, who participated in the public meeting together with MDF-members Miklos Reti and Emil Bogdan, and journalist Bela Gyori, made it clear that there is no way for him to return to the MDF. "Although I hold membership card number four, I am saying that I am not a member of this party because I cannot be a member," he said.

Csurka said that he knows that this hurts many people, but the pill has to be swallowed. At the moment, the Hungarian Way is operating as a movement and it will hold its first national meeting at the end of June. The whole movement will not be turned into a party but a party will be established which will be supported by the Hungarian Way movement.

According to Csurka, at the moment none of the political forces in parliament represents the national interest, therefore, the new party must be in parliament from 1994. Csurka thinks that the nomenclature-bourgeoisie of the previous regime infiltrated all parties and the Hungarian Way would be an alternative to these. The current authorities have not made use of their opportunities; on the other hand, the Hungarian Way is not making excuses, but it does all it can in the interest of the country. Csurka also talked about the main elements of the program of the movement and the future party.

National Bank Issues $150 Million in Bonds

LD0806132093 Budapest MTI in English 1228 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI)—The National Bank of Hungary (NBH) issued Eurodollar bonds worth USD 150 million in May, however, the relevant documents were signed in Budapest on Tuesday, by representatives of Bankers Trust International and the National Bank of Hungary.

At a press conference following the ceremony, NBH Vice-President Frigyes Harshegy said this was the fifth time this year that the bank appeared in foreign money markets. In this manner, the NBH has acquired loans valued at a total USD 2.2 billion this year, including the bonds issued last December whose sum paid arrived in Hungary this January.

The current Eurodollar bonds have a maturity of 5 years, with an 8 per cent interest rate, and a 99.5 per cent issue price. This means the bond ensures yields of 8.125 per cent for investors.

The National Bank issued Eurodollar bonds to a value of USD 100 million two years ago, also with a five-year maturity. American banks were the main participants in the current issue.

The representative of bankers trust international, Claude Cochin, said Hungarian economic performance in the past two years was extremely good. The significant interest shown for Hungarian securities was due to this.

Environmentalists Form New Green Party

AU0806113093 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Jun 93 p 5

[Correspondent's report: "The Environmentalists Formed an Election Party"]

[Text] The environmental protection movements have formed a new election party, the Green Alternative Federation of Hungarian Greens [ZAMZSZ], in order to more efficiently represent the cause of environmental protection.

The ZAMZSZ was established on 5 June with the participation of the domestic environmental and nature protection movements. This follows from the background that, after the change in its leadership following internal personal conflicts, the years-old Hungarian Green Party formed a position on basic issues that, according to the aforementioned movements, went against the interests of environmental protection. Those who created the new party hope to get into Parliament and represent the interests of the environmentalists in the next parliamentary elections.

In the course of their parliamentary activity, they want to ensure that environmental protection interests are considered in any decisive decision. At the founding meeting, the cochairmen of the organization, Erzsebet Schmuck and Gyorgy Droppa pointed out that the ZAMZSZ is an organization independent of daily politics, an organization that represents the cause of environmental and nature protection. It was necessary to establish an independent green party because, although many parliamentary deputies claim to be environmentalists, they often subordinate their convictions to their party interests. Relations between the new party and the other political forces will be determined by their approach to the issue of environmental protection.

Belarus Economic Cooperation Agreements Signed

LD0806162693 Warsaw PAP in English 1613 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Warsaw, June 8—Polish and Belarusian deputy prime ministers, Henryk Goryszewski and Mikhail Masnikovich, respectively, on Tuesday signed agreements on cooperation between the two states in various fields of economy.

The documents provide for cooperation in such domains as statistics, public roads, post and telecommunications, industry and trade, transport and aviation.

At the same time the sides signed a letter of intent concerning cooperation in the construction of the Berlin-Warsaw-Minsk-Moscow motorway.

Last year, Poland and Belarus signed a treaty on good-neighbourly relations and friendly cooperation. Poland is Belarus' third biggest economic partner after Russia and Ukraine, while Belarus is the only state in the former Soviet Union area with whom Poland scored a trade increase in 1991.

Meanwhile, a delegation of Belarusian archivists arrived in Warsaw on Tuesday for a few-day visit to discuss with Polish partners the details of cooperation in sciences and editorial work. The recently signed agreement between the two states provides Polish academics with a broader access to Belarusian archives that contain valuable documents pertaining to Poland's latest history.

Details of Agreements

LD0806204493 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Warsaw, June 8—At the meeting ending the two-day visit to Poland of Belarusian Deputy Prime Minister Mikhail Myasnikowich which was attended by Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka and Deputy Prime Minister Henryk Goryszewski, both sides agreed that the agreements signed earlier on Tuesday had made economic relations between the two countries a priority.

The agreements stipulated that a Polish-Belarussian commercial bank would be set up, new border crossings would be opened, a business school would be established and the rail and road links constituting part of the Berlin-Warsaw-Minsk-Moscow route would be modernised.

Suchocka said that relations were being recreated which had once been centrally controlled. This process would be aided not only by mutual visits at the highest level, but also by direct contacts between businessmen.

Walesa Receives South Korean Foreign Minister

LD0906105093 Warsaw Third Program Radio Network in Polish 0900 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] This morning President Lech Walesa received South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, who is in Poland on an official visit. The president stressed the need for economic cooperation between the two countries. According to Walesa, South Korea can enter markets in the former Soviet Union via Poland.

Ministry Pledges Quick Response to Criticism

AU0906112993 Warsaw PAP in English 2148 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Warsaw, June 8—The Interior Ministry will respond "as quickly as possible" to the depositions lodged by Ombudsman Tadeusz Zielinski concerning possible legal violations by the authorities in response to last Friday's [4 June] demonstrations in Warsaw by rightist parties, Interior Ministry Press Officer Piotr Szczypinski announced today.

In a deposition lodged on Monday, Professor Zielinski asked Interior Minister Andrzej Milczanowski to investigate whether the police and officers of the State Protection Office (UOP) infringed civil liberties in their actions against demonstrators in the anti- government demonstration of June 4.

Also on Monday, Marek Nowicki of the Polish Helsinki Committee said that too few politicians and others in authority recognized that freedom of the word also covered opinions which might "insult, provoke indignation, or create unease."

Nowicki said that it was not the role of the authorities to grant approval for demonstrations on the basis of agreement with the sentiments expressed, but also criticized the organizers of the demonstration for failing to obtain approval of the march on the presidential palace.

Nowicki also criticized the police for removing from public places a number of poste s which suggested that President Walesa and other leading politicians had in the past been communist agents. It is for the courts to decide on the posters, he said.

Minister Arendarski Comments on New Trade Tariffs

LD0806222893 Warsaw PAP in English 2201 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Warsaw, June 8—The cabinet on Tuesday approved ordinances relating to the introduction of new tariffs in Poland.

"This is an attempt to make the Polish economy compatible with the economies of the European Communities," Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Andrzej Arendarski said commenting the cabinet's move.

He stressed that the change in tariffs was intended to lower the costs of possible investments in Poland and thus facilitate them. He simultaneously pointed out that the cuts in customs duties concerned chiefly raw materials and capital investment items.

"We are not excessively active in protecting the domestic producers. We do not want to multiply the customs barriers but we want to create frames for a normal competition of domestic and foreign products on the Polish market," Arendarski claimed.

Minister Arendarski also stated that the introduced changes are based on the principle that the lowest duties should be levied on raw materials and semi-products that are not produced in Poland while increased duties should be imposed on those goods whose flow could affect domestic agricultural or industrial production.

RdR, Macierewicz's Polish Action Join Forces

AU0706161893 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Minsk Mazowiecki, June 6—The Christian-National Movement-Polish Action, led by Antoni Macierewicz, decided today to join the Movement for the Republic of Poland (RdR), led by former prime minister Jan Olszewski.

The leaders of Polish Action and RdR made the decision on the second and last day of the 1st Congress of the RdR held in Minsk Mazowiecki (Siedlce province).

Jan Olszewski, elected RdR chairman by the congress delegates, said that the merger of the two parties is a "historic" decision, adding that the question here is not only the cooperation of these two parties, but the possible first step in the formation of a grand coalition of pro-independence and democratic groups which could win the forthcoming elections.

Jaroslaw Kaczynski, leader of the Centre Alliance (PC), addressed a letter to the delegates which was read out during a part of the debate which was closed to the press.

Olszewski, asked during a press conference whether the PC had declared its willingness to join the new grouping, said that in the letter the PC had for the first time stressed explicitly the wish to form a patriotic and democratic pre-election bloc.

He also did not exclude the possibility that the Christian National Union (ZChN), currently part of the ruling coalition, might join such a bloc. "We are seeking to build a broad coalition," he said.

The congress passed six programmatic resolutions, including an appeal for the unification of the centre-right in face of "an enormous threat to democracy and Poland's independence." The delegates also appealed to the Solidarity trade union for "cooperation in the forthcoming elections to parliament."

CSCE Commissioner Meets With Vacaroiu

AU0806190593 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1702 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 8/6/1993—Romania's Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu met with the high commissioner for minorities of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Max van der Stoel, at the Victoria Palace on June 8.

The Romanian premier opined that Romania's image in the world was often distorted and thus the most direct way to know the Romanian realities was the direct approach. In that respect, the visit of the high commissioner was welcomed.

In his turn, the guest thanked for the invitation of the government which enabled him to get acquainted with Romanian reality. He stated further that he would sort out his conclusions according, first, to the immense changes which have occurred in Romania in such a short while and, second, to the fact that Romania is confronted with the big problems of the transition, in political and economic field.

In point of minorities' issues, Max van der Stoel appreciated as encouraging the fact that Romanians and Hungarians were living together in good relations and as discouraging the fact that extremists who were creating artificial problems existed on both sides. The CSCE high commissioner appreciated also as very important the Romanian Government's initiative to found the National Council on Minorities.

The same day, the high commissioner met also with members of the Senate's Commission on Human Rights.

Meets With Iliescu

AU0806191693 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1750 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 8/6/1993—At the end of his visit to Romania, Mr. Max van der Stoel, CSCE high commissioner for minorities, was received at the Cotroceni Palace (seat of Romanian presidency) Tuesday, June 8 by Romanian President Ion Iliescu.

Presidential adviser and spokesman Traian Chebeleu said the discussion with the head of the Romanian state had tackled mainly the specific issues concerning the Hungarian minority and the Romany minority. On the guest's request President Iliescu voiced his stand on those issues and what has been done in Romania in favor of the minorities after the December '89 revolution. Spokesman Chebeleu said President Iliescu had also underscored the fact that from the point of view of the Romanian authorities all options were open for a solution of the problems of the minorities in keeping with the European standards and that the specific issues—which were the same as the majority's—were going to be solved once the Romanian society would become economically developed.

Iliescu, Vacaroiu Meet Indian Parliament Speaker

AU0806161893 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1412 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 8/6/1993—At the end of his visit in Romania, Shivraj Vishwanathrao Patil, speaker of Lok Shaba (People's House of the Indian Parliament), was received by Romanian President Ion Iliescu at the Cotroceni Palace on Tuesday June 8.

Evoking the meeting at the presidency as "cordial and friendly," the Indian parliamentarian appreciated the benevolence with respect to India showed by the Romanian president as well as by other high dignitaries whom he met during the visit in Romania. He said further that he would convey the message of the Romanian president to the Indian leaders and parliamentarians. The Indian parliamentarian considered the dialogue with President Iliescu as useful for the cooperation between Romania and India.

Romanian Premier Nicolae Vacaroiu received at Victoria Palace in Bucharest the parliamentary delegation of India, headed by Shivraj Vishawanathrao Patil, speaker of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) of India's Parliament.

The Romanian premier expressed the hope that the two countries' inter-parliamentary relations would grow. He spoke of the revigoration and intensification of the commercial relations with India as there are prospects of a joint bank and other joint ventures.

The head of the Indian delegation showed his confidence in the expansion of the relations between Romania and India and expressed his country's interest in collaborating with Romania especially in genetics, electronics, science and research, banking and culture, and proposed that experts be exchanged in order to establish the details of collaboration. He also showed that India was greatly interested in permanent collaboration with Romania in the European market and in international bodies.

Foreign Media Bulletin: Balkan Crisis 9 June

WA0906170993

The following is an overview of current FBIS reporting on events in the Balkans. It supplements other FBIS reporting and consists primarily of selected summaries of longer reports. For reference purposes, serial numbers of the longer reports are provided.

SUMMARY

Halilovic replaced as head of Bosnian Army ... Serbian Ministry of Justice denies opposition leader Draskovic beaten up during detention ... UN troops fire on "intruders" in Zepa demilitarized zone ... Croats say Muslim attacks in Travnik area spreading ... Serbian Krajina leader warns of impending offensive by Croatian Army; general mobilization of Serbs in Croatia ordered.

POLITICAL

HALILOVIC REPLACED AS HEAD OF BOSNIAN ARMY (Sarajevo Radio): Bosnian President Izetbegovic announced replacement of Bosnian Army head Halilovic with Rasim Delic, Army's head of strategic planning. While Halilovic retains "chief of general staff" post, higher ranked "commander of general staff" post created for Delic. Baki Alispahic, head of Sarajevo security service, appointed minister of internal affairs, replacing Jusuf Pusina. (LD0806214793)

MINISTRY DENIES DRASKOVIC BEATEN WHILE IN DETENTION (Belgrade TV): Serbian Ministry of Justice denies opposition leader Draskovic was beaten during and after his arrest, says his health is "completely satisfactory." Ministry says Draskovic has "normal contacts with clients and lawyers" and suffered only "scratches on his hands" and "minor bodily injuries" during 1 June melee between demonstrators and police. (AU0806204793)

MILITARY

UN TROOPS FIRE ON "INTRUDERS" IN ZEPA (AFP): UN Ukrainian troops fire on unidentified "intruders" attempting to enter Zepa demilitarized zone, marking first such incident since UN resolution mandating use of force to protect safe havens in Bosnia. (AU0906101693)

CROATS SAY MUSLIMS EXPANDING TRAVNIK AREA ATTACKS; TUDJMAN PROTESTS (Zagreb TV, Zagreb Radio): Bosnian Croat forces say Bosnian Army expanding offensive in Travnik area, moving toward Croatian-held Novi Travnik. Zagreb Radio reports "more than 400 people killed," over 20,000 expelled during Muslim attack on Travnik. Croatian President Tudjman sends "sharpest protest" to Bosnian President Izetbegovic over "unprecedented ethnic cleansing" of Croats by Muslims. (LD0906090393, LD0906124093, LD0906120493)

SERBS CLAIM UNPROFOR SUPPLYING ARMS TO MUSLIMS (TANJUG): Bosnian Serb General Milovanovic sends letter to UNPROFOR protesting "abuse" of airdrops, claiming that transport planes are supplying weapons and fuel to Muslims in Srebrenica, Gorazde, Zepa, Sarajevo suburb. Letter says UNPROFOR "drawing up plans" for joint "combat operations" with Bosnian Army. (LD0906122293)

KRAJINA SERB WARNS OF IMPENDING CROATIAN OFFENSIVE (VECERNJE NOVOSTI, Belgrade Radio): Krajina Serb "prime minister" Bjegovic warns that Croatian Army "just waiting for signal from Zagreb" to "settle accounts" with Serbs in Croatia before scheduled 19-20 June Krajina referendum on unification with Bosnian Serbs. Krajina Serb forces say Croatia has put "scud missiles on red alert" in preparation for "final onslaught on Knin." Krajina "supreme defense council" orders "general mobilization," limited curfew, "ban on leaving the region." (AU0906075893, AU0806153193)

UN Troops Fire on Intruders in Zepa Safe Haven

AU0906101693 Paris AFP in English 0919 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Sarajevo, June 9 (AFP)—U.N. Ukrainian troops fired on intruders in the Zepa U.N. safe haven in eastern Bosnia, U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) spokesman Barry Frewer said in Sarajevo Wednesday.

The mainly Moslem Bosnian army was meanwhile embarking on its first day with a new army commander-in-chief as fighting was reported continuing in Moslem Gorazde and Travnik.

Frewer said the incidents took place Tuesday evening and involved intruders trying to enter the Zepa demilitarized zone. They "escaped back after UNPROFOR Ukrainians at a checkpoint fired shots in their direction," Frewer said.

It was the first such incident since the U.N. Security Council moved in resolution 836 last Friday to authorize sending more troops to protect the havens and giving them a mandate to fight, including air support.

The United Nations set up six havens on May 6 in areas where Moslems are besieged by nationalist Serbs who have taken over 70 percent of Bosnia.

Frewer said Tuesday that if the Serbs attacked havens where there are U.N. troops: "We have every right, right of self-defense to respond with the necessary fire to hopefully stop fire on our positions."

Frewer said the current UNPROFOR troop strength of 7,400 was not enough for defense. "We have a very limited capability right now and so it would be very difficult if there were any major attack."

He said that in Srebrenica and Zepa the Moslem and Serb sides were cooperating to keep the status quo.

It is "all related to the resource situation. We recognize we need additional resources to augment those that we have. We can re-deploy resources but not enough."

He said 7,000 more troops were needed to give UNPROFOR a defense capability.

U.N. resolution 836 authorized sending 5,000-10,000 troops but gave no date for their arrival in Bosnia.

Frewer said the United Nations was still working out the details of the additional deployment.

Serb authorities have refused to allow U.N. military observers into Gorazde, in eastern Bosnia and the only one of six U.N. havens for besieged Moslems where there is no U.N. presence.

Battles in Gorazde Wednesday pit attacking Serb nationalist forces against the Bosnian army. Serb forces were attacking for the 14th straight day with shelling of the town Wednesday morning, Sarajevo radio reported. It reported seven wounded in Tuesday's shellings.

Muslims Launch Attack South of Gorazde

LD0906111593 Pale Radio-Televizija Republike Srpske Studio-S Radio in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Report from Foca, eastern Bosnia, by correspondent Milenko Zivanovic]

[Excerpts] There is no peace on the Foca-Gorazde sector of the front. Early this morning Muslims launched a strong artillery and infantry attack on Serb positions in the northern part of the battlefield. The Serb Army is fiercely responding to attacks coming from Grebak and other Muslim strongholds. Heavy fighting is in progress this morning, particularly in the Kolonsko Brdo and Osija area. Muslims are also attacking the wider area of Miljevina and Kalinovik. [passage omitted]

The fiercest Muslim offensive so far, on this part of the battlefield, is continuing.

Defenders Destroy 'Chetnik Strongholds'

AU0906092093 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Semso Tucakovic report from Gorazde]

[Text] The chetniks are shelling heavily the free territory of Gornje Podrinje. They have been using tanks, howitzers, and guns throughout the night and this morning against (?Trnovo), (?Focanska Jabuka), and (?Vujinovici). During the last 24 hours, over 500 projectiles have been fired at this area.

The chetniks attempted an infantry attack, but they were repelled thanks to the fighters of the 81st Hill Brigade, who destroyed several chetnik strongholds near (?Mrezica) and (?Dobro Polje), and captured large amounts of combat equipment.

This was Semso Tucakovic for Radio Television Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Serbs Continue Attack on Villages

AU0706190793

[Editorial Report] Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian at 1700 GMT on 7 June reports fighting in the following crisis zones:

Reporting from Gorazde, Enes Musevic says that "fierce attacks" on the town from the direction of Rogatica, Cajnice, Foca, and Visegrad are continuing today. The correspondent reports that the attacks are concentrating on four villages, whose names are indistinct due to poor reception, which "the chetniks" are destroying indiscriminately by using "incendiary ammunition." "Because of the unexpected and (?sudden) attacks, the residents of this region could not evacuate the area in time," Musovic says. As he reports, the Gorazde mayor fears that "there are dozens of dead," as well as many

"seriously injured people" who cannot receive medical treatment "because almost everything in this area is ablaze."

Hamiz Deronjic reports from Brcko that "Omerbegovaca, Dizdarusa, Rijeke, Licki Most, Suljagica Sokak, Brod, Lipovac, and Bajici" are where "the chetniks are trying to widen the greater-Serbian corridor most intensely and consistently." As Deronjic reports, these lines have been pounded using recoiless guns, tanks, mortars, Bofors guns, and Pragas today.

A report from Gradacac Information Center says that Rajska and Rajici came under mortar fire from Gornje Krecane this morning. "The fiercest chetnik activities this afternoon took place in the area of Liporasce, Huskici, and Ukici," the report says, adding that the defenders' positions and houses near the front lines were targeted on this occasion.

Reporting from Hadzici, Jadranka Milosevic reports "incessant" antiaircraft gun and antiaircraft machine gun fire that the "chetniks" have been directing from Peljane at Omerovici, as well as "intense infantry provocations from Mirkovici."

Serbs Launch 'Fierce' Attacks on Brcko, Olov

AU0906091693

[Editorial Report] Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian at 0800 GMT on 9 June carries in its regular 12-minute newscast several reports on the fighting in the republic.

Reporting from Brcko, Hamiz Deronjic says that "a fierce aggressor's artillery-tank offensive is in progress against the defense lines of Brcko. The attack began at 0645 [0445 GMT] with mortars, howitzers, and tanks on the central part of the defense of the free Brcko territory. This is the third hour that heavy explosions have been resounding one after another. This morning's chetnik savagery is only the second stage of the overnight shelling of the defense positions. A hill gun from Grbavica started firing at Brod in the early evening hours yesterday. 60-mm, 82-mm, and 120-mm mortars were directed at Licki Most, Rijeke, Dizdarusa, and Omerbegovaca, while Bajici, Lukavac, Lipovac, and Dubravica Donje were exposed to 60-mm and 82-mm mortars. The enemy was simultaneously strengthening his positions on the central part of the Brcko front, by grouping heavy armored-mechanized forces and men on positions facing our lines in Brod. At the moment powerful explosions can be heard from the very heart of the free territory. We have still not received information about a possible move by the enemy infantry toward our positions."

The Gradacac Information Center describes yesterday's fighting, and briefly states that "the night was relatively quiet with some small arms fire, and the same can be said for this morning."

In his report from Olovo, Velid Djindo says that "early morning hours brought heavy artillery attacks by the aggressor on the town. The enemy is using howitzers of all calibers, guns, and mortars from several directions. Antiaircraft guns and machine guns, and small arms are fully in action. The aggressor has recently been regrouping heavily around the south points of access to the town, and bringing in new forces. However, the defenders are keeping a close watch on these movements, and are ready to respond with force at any enemy attempt at infantry breakthrough."

The Operative Group Bosna reports that "there is no peace in our zone of responsibility," giving an account of yesterday's fighting. The report says that "overnight the chetniks were using antiaircraft machine guns and hand grenades against the defense lines in Rujnica. It is quiet this morning with the exception of Mahoje, where the aggressor is firing with machine guns and snipers."

According to Omer Delic's report from Gracanica, "enemy artillery and infantry attacks are continuing in the zone of responsibility of the Second Operative Group. This morning the chetniks from (?Sibovac) have so far fired some ten 82-mm mortars at Prijeko Brdo, while using a 155-mm howitzer from (?Cerov Gaj) against Lukavica."

The studio announcer says that Sarajevo is "relatively quiet this morning with the exception of the outskirts of Stari Grad, which were sporadically shelled between 0700 and 0800."

Muslim Forces Expand Offensive Beyond Travnik

LD0906090393 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Following the attacks on Travnik municipality, this morning Muslim forces launched an attack on other central Bosnian municipalities, according to reports by ham radio operators. Since early morning Muslims have been carrying out mortar attacks on Rastocje and the town of Novi Travnik [a Croat-held town south of Travnik with an important military industrial zone] from their positions in the village of Pecuj. Muslims also launched infantry attacks in the direction of Ivanjica and Vitez. Both [infantry] attacks have been repelled by the Croatian Defense Council forces.

Attacks Moving Toward Vucja Gora

LD0806212293 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 2040 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Croats of the Travnik municipality are going through the most difficult moments in their long history. [passage omitted]

Just before this newscast we received the latest report about the situation in this area via ham radios. Muslim artillery is shelling the Novi Travnik suburbs and the villages of Dolac Polje and Nozic Polje. Muslims are launching combined infantry-artillery attacks toward

Vucja Gora, which is still controlled by the Croatian Defense Force [HVO]. [passage omitted]

UNPROFOR Denies Muslim Army Killed Croat Civilians

AU0906105893 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Excerpt] According to UNPROFOR spokesman Barry Frewer, the situation in Travnik is extremely tense, although only sporadic fighting was reported in this central Bosnian town overnight between the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army and the Croatian Defense Council [HVO]. A large number of Croats have fled from Travnik. (?The area) around Travnik is under the control of the forces of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army. The U.N. observers have also seen many burning houses near Travnik, and many refugees moving along the roads. The E.C. observing mission has registered about 1,000 refugees, mostly moving from Travnik toward the west.

Berry Frewer today denied reports by some Western media that the members of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army fired at Croatian civilians. The U.N. observers did register that, in one case, the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army soldiers fired into the air above a group of refugees, but there was no firing at civilians, Frewer stated categorically. A number of HVO fighters crossed the front line to the Serbian aggressor forces, and surrendered to the chetniks.

British UNPROFOR troops are continuing to patrol the valley of the Lasva River, securing the movement of refugees and helping with the evacuation of the wounded.

The situation in Vitez and Kiseljak is generally quiet. UNPROFOR has confirmed that a meeting is to be held today in Kiseljak between the military commanders of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army and the HVO, presided over by General Philip Morillon. Both sides have confirmed their attendance at this meeting, even though UNPROFOR has not been informed whether the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army delegation will be led by Sefer Halilovic, chief of staff, or the newly appointed Commander Rasim Delic.

Reporters were also told that the situation in Mostar continues to be tense, even though there are no major clashes between the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army and the HVO. [passage omitted]

Karadzic Says UN Resolutions Saved Muslims From Defeat

LD0806233993 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2306 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Belgrade, June 8 (TANJUG)—Latest U.N. resolutions are helping Moslems in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina avoid defeat by Serb forces, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic said on Tuesday.

In a statement to the Bosnian Serb radio station, Karadzic said that on the other hand, U.N. Resolutions 836 and 824 enabled the Serbs to stop the war "at the doorsteps" of Srebrenica, Zepa and Gorazde—to be put under U.N. control as safe areas—and avert possible civilian casualties.

The Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA quoted Karadzic as saying the "presence of military formations in the safe areas" was the only point of the resolution which the Serb side would not accept.

He said this point was not in keeping with the Geneva convention which was "superior to the U.N. resolution."

Karadzic said the Serb side was dissatisfied with the efforts invested by the U.N. troops in Bosnia in disarming the Moslem army in Srebrenica and Zepa. The Serb side, he added, "must insist that armed Moslems from these two towns surrender all their weapons."

"If I were in their place, I would make what can be made—a Moslem state in central Bosnia," said the Bosnian Serb leader.

Bosnian Serbs and Croats, who made up 33 and 17 percent of Bosnia's population before the war, have proclaimed their states in the territory where they make majority population. However, Alija Izetbegovic—the leader of Bosnian Moslems who accounted for 44 percent of the pre-war population—insists on a unitarian state controlled by Moslems.

Karadzic said the Bosnian capital Sarajevo was built on the Serb land. "The city is located in the Serb Republic and we are ready to negotiate and make concessions to Moslems."

However, he added, Bosnian Serbs would never abandon Sarajevo and would have their parts of the city (now held by Moslems) "either by peaceful or military means."

Karadzic said the West's stand on Bosnia-Herzegovina was now clear. "Apart from humanitarian aid, they have no strategic interests here and will surely not fight in these rough terrains," he added.

Izetbegovic Statement on Army Changes

LD0806214793 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Statement by Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency President Alija Izetbegovic following 8 June Presidency session—recorded]

[Excerpts] A lengthy session of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency was held today. The session made important decisions regarding organization and cadre changes in the armed forces. Above all, a decision was made to give ranks to officers in the army, in line with the regulation on ranks which was adopted earlier on. [passage omitted]

Second, and what is maybe the most important here, is the post of commander of the general staff of the supreme command of the army. Rasim Delic, hitherto the head of the group for operational and strategic planning of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army, has been appointed to this post.

The post of chief of the general staff, with Sefer Halilovic in the post, is being retained. Colonels Siber and Jovan Divjak remain as his deputies, that is, deputies of the commander of the general staff [passage indistinct].

Furthermore, one more corps has been formed. This is the 6th Corps of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army, with headquarters in Konjic and a zone of responsibility which includes Mount Igman and Mount Jablanica in one direction and Visoko and Kalinovnik in the other, in order that a more detailed demarcation can be carried out within three days by the general staff [as heard]. Rajko Gusic, hitherto the head of the Igman operational group, has been appointed commander of the 6th Corps.

Furthermore, the fifth decision says that the general staff and the corps and brigade staffs are undertaking to look into the number of their staff, so that the numbers can be reduced to the minimum necessary and that all surplus personnel can be sent to frontline units without delay.

Finally, cadre changes have been carried out in the Bosnia-Herzegovina government; Baki Alispahic, hitherto the head of the Sarajevo security services center, has been appointed minister of internal affairs. The previous interior minister, Mr. Jusuf Pusina, has been appointed adviser for internal affairs to the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency. Thank you. [end recording]

New Army Staff Commander Appointed

LD0806204293 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] At today's session, the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency appointed Rasim Delic commander of the general staff of the supreme command of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army. Chief of General Staff Sefer Halilovic will retain his post.

By the Presidency decision, the 6th Corps of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army has been established, with headquarters in Konjic.

Bakir Alispahic, hitherto the head of the Sarajevo security services center, is the new minister of internal affairs.

Presidency 'Replaces' Senior Commander

AU0806193293 Paris AFP in English 1911 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Sarajevo, June 8 (AFP)—The Bosnian Presidency on Tuesday [8 June] created a new post for the army, head of the supreme command, and named its top strategic planner Rasim Delic to the post.

Delic thus replaces Chief of Staff Sefer Halilovic as the top soldier in the mainly Moslem Bosnian army.

Mate Boban Assails Muslim 'Criminal Aggression'

LD0806215393 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] We have just received a statement from the office of Mate Boban, president of the Croatian Community of Herceg-Bosna. It says that for all of five days the Muslim army has been relentlessly waging an unprecedented campaign of criminal aggression and ethnic cleansing of Croats, ordered by Alija Izetbegovic, in the area of Travnik, Novi Travnik, Vitez, Busovaca, Kiseljak, and Fojnica. An exodus of thousands of Croats is on the move toward the south. Croat houses, villages, and towns are being set ablaze and pillaged, an image that cannot be compared to the images of war from the area of the former Yugoslavia [as heard]. Thousands of Croats have been taken prisoner or killed. The endless appeals to Mr. Alija Izetbegovic and the commanders of his Muslim army to halt their aggression and honor the obligations they agreed to in Medjugorje have met with no reply.

About 100,000 Croats have been subjected to crime and ethnic cleansing. Please mediate immediately in putting an end to this crime. I expect your prompt reply so I can make my decisions [as heard].

Croats Destroy Sava River Rail Bridge at Brcko

LD0806164993 Pale Radio-Televizija Republike Srpske Studio-S Radio in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Correspondent Gajo Mitrovic report from Brcko]

[Excerpt] Early this morning a strong explosion shook the whole town, waking the inhabitants. At about 0300 [0100 GMT] a sabotage group of Croat extremists blew up the rail bridge on the Sava River connecting Brcko and Gunja. The bridge was damaged 18 months ago and its destruction is now complete.

According to well-informed sources, it was destroyed because of the Vance-Owen plan, according to which the Muslims from former Bosnia-Herzegovina were given a corridor and a link with the Republic of Croatia through Brcko. [passage omitted]

Media Campaign Against Sarajevo Croats Alleged

93BA1016C Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr 93 pp 7-8

[Article by Slobodan Lovrenovic: "Call for a Lynching"]

[Text] *The Croats in Sarajevo are being subjected to a strong media campaign against their own political leadership, and it is being suggested to them that they have been betrayed.*

The Sarajevo news media and official Bosnia-Herzegovina policy are unreservedly blaming the Croats and the HVO [Croatian Defense Council] units for the conflicts in northern Herzegovina and central Bosnia. Bosnia-Herzegovina radio and television, and OSLOBODJENJE and Sarajevo's VECERNJE NOVOSTI are thus portraying events in such a way that it can be freely characterized as a call for lynching the few remaining Croats in Sarajevo and other cities with a Muslim majority.

It is stated that HVO artillery is frenziedly shelling the central Bosnian cities of Zenica, Travnik, and Vitez, and HVO fighters are accused of unprecedented atrocities against civilians in all the regions where conflicts have occurred. Not one report about dead civilians of Croatian nationality has been published, except for information on the sufferings of civilians in Zenica, who are claimed to have suffered from the Croatian side's shells.

Bosnia-Herzegovina TV broadcast an HDZ [Croatian Democratic Community] campaign rally in Busovaca from back in 1992, at which Ignac Kostroman appeared, and his statement "This is Croatia" was taken out of context; along with the waving of the tricolored flag with the checkerboard, it is supposed to serve as proof of a conspiracy against Bosnia-Herzegovina and Muslims. Otherwise, Dario Kordic and Ignac Kostroman, along with Mate Boban, are being put at the top of the list of "Croatian extremists who are leading Croats in Bosnia-Herzegovina to disaster, on the same side as the chetniks."

All the negotiations with the Croatian Community of Herceg-Bosna are being portrayed as agreements between the HVO and the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army in the presence of the leaders of "the legal authorities," and the news media are strictly implementing a ban on the use of the term Herceg-Bosna, even in a negative context. It is insisted that actually only two sides exist, the one fighting for the Bosnia-Herzegovina state and the other one that is against it. The creation of territories under HVO administration, even though it was provided for in the Vance-Owen plan, is considered an act directed against the Bosnia-Herzegovina state. No one mentions that Bosnia-Herzegovina Army units actually began an operation to "realize the sovereignty of the legal authorities throughout the entire territory of the republic," and instead it is claimed that the Croats rushed into implementing the Vance-Owen plan even before it was signed, all in the desire to secure by force at least part of the territories that belong to them.

Magic Formula

Furthermore, many leaders (for example, Deputy Prime Minister Zlato Lagumdzija) will claim that actually national territories do not exist under the Vance-Owen plan. According to them, the only authority that can be considered legal and that must be ensured is the one in Sarajevo. Naturally, it is claimed that this is not a matter of a "Muslim government and army," but rather, of course, that it has to do with "the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina and its Army, which are multiethnic and represent the entire population regardless of religion and nationality." No one in the Sarajevo news media ever informed his viewers and readers that in the West, the Sarajevo authorities are treated as Muslim.

It does not occur to anyone to offer at least some analysis of the causes of these conflicts, except for accusing Croatian policy of "previously planned treason at a favorable moment." Since politics, for a long time now, has not gone beyond war successes and failures, it would instead be logical to think about how much Sarajevo caused the intensification of the disagreements between the Muslims and Croats in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The continuous and persistent refusal to accept Herceg-Bosna as an equal partner, and thus the suppression of the Croatian population's aspiration to ensure equality for the three peoples by respecting only the well-known territorial principle, is not considered the cause of the conflict, even though it is clear to everyone that no military alliance of any kind is possible without a political compromise.

According to the old pattern, Croats and Serbs are divided into "decent" ones (those who support the Sarajevo version of the Bosnia-Herzegovina state) and "extremist" ones (this includes everyone else, from the "aggressor generals" to the supporters of a compound Bosnia-Herzegovina state). Unitarism and centralism have become a magic formula for unification of the Sarajevo political scene. Everyone, from Izetbegovic, through Halilovic, Lagumdzija, and Mahmutcehajic, to Filipovic and Greba, is on the same side. Those who have ventured to point out that Milosevic's version of the former Yugoslavia "acceptable to the Serbian people as a whole" is only a more tolerable version of the Sarajevo vision of Bosnia-Herzegovina have been denied access to the media, and many of them have been simply driven out of Sarajevo by rather crude methods. It does not occur to anyone to wonder how it is that almost all the Croats and Serbs in Sarajevo feel hostility toward the Bosnia-Herzegovina authorities and the army, so that most of them are now in the position of seeking a new homeland. It is almost incredible that the Serbs, who have suffered all this shelling by Mladic's artillery, are now seeking ways to leave for Pale, even though nothing like that had occurred to them previously.

Pressure Against the Croats

The position of the Croats in Sarajevo is really miserable. They are being subjected to a strong media campaign against their own political leadership, and it is being suggested to them that they have been betrayed by "fugitive politicians, and that they are received in Croatia with suspicion and reluctantly, as third-class citizens." They are warned that they have to accept the Bosnia-Herzegovina state if they want to survive, and the pressure methods at work and in their neighborhood and the constant fear of uncontrolled army groups with an absolute Muslim majority are creating an atmosphere of despair. The information blockade is almost complete, because except for the radio program

Vrhbosna which has just appeared, and which broadcasts Croatian Radio news programs, there is no possibility of a different point of view. Worst of all is that the local authorities do not allow Croats (or others either) to leave the city, even at the cost of abandoning all their property. Ethnic cleansing is thus being carried out, and expressing a desire to leave is characterized as treason, and may entail tragic consequences for individuals. It really is difficult now to be a Croat in Sarajevo. That is why it is not surprising that Monsignor Vinko Puljic wants to make personal gestures to encourage his people, exposed to Serbian artillery and Muslim distrust, where only a spark is missing to start a massacre of the Croats, a minority of only 5-6 percent of the total population.

Mufid Memija at Bosnia-Herzegovina Radio-Television and Kemal Kurspahic at OSLOBOĐENJE are firmly holding the reins of the information blockade, but they are also getting through to the world information exchange. By the way, they claim that there is more democracy in Bosnia-Herzegovina than in Croatia, even though the last Croatian newspaper in Bosnia-Herzegovina has been suppressed, and the Croats have been driven out of all the more important places, while the number of newspapers from Bosnia-Herzegovina in Croatia grows daily. The information war's influence is considerable. No one in Sarajevo is wondering how many victims of it there will be, even among their own people.

Krajina Serbs Tell UN of Government Troop Buildup

AU0806165993 Paris AFP in English 1638 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Belgrade, June 8 (AFP)—[passage omitted] According to the Serb authorities in Krajina, Croatian regular forces were massing outside several towns in Krajina such as Benkovac, Obrovac, Teslingrad, Gracac, Drnis and Vrlika.

The "supreme council" declared that any aggression by Croatia against any part of Krajina would be countered by Serb attacks across Croatian terrority.

A statement said that any such act would be considered as the start of total war between Croatia and Krajina. [passage omitted]

The statement added that the council had informed the commander of the United Nations Protection Force in former Yugoslavia General Lars-Eric Wahlgren and his number two Cedric Thornberry as well as U.N. Secretary General Butrus-Butrus Ghali about Croatia's "intentions".

Serb Krajina Authorities Order Mobilization

AU0806153193 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Danko Peric report from Knin]

[Text] According to the Press Center of the headquarters of the Serbian army of Krajina, during the last 24 hours the Croatian Army fired small arms at Krajina positions in Otisic and Laktac along the Vrlika-Sinj line and mortars at Bratiskovci and Pupalj in the Skradin hinterland, as well as Paljci and Sinjal along the border of the Petrovo Polje to the south-east of Drnis. Mortars were also used against Prkos, Islam Grcki, and Kasic on the Benkovac-Obrovac frontline. There have also been some provocations by the Croatian Army on other sections of the Croatian Krajina front.

In its latest announcement, the press center of the headquarters of the Serbian army of Krajina, says that it has been noticed that the Croatian Army was bringing reinforcements around Skradin. Croatian preparations to spread aggression against the Serbian Krajina that began in January, as well as the prevention of the referendum, made the supreme defense council of the republic of Serbian Krajina go into session. As we have just learned, the supreme defense council of the republic of Serbian Krajina has adopted an orders on the general mobilization in the republic of Serbian Krajina, a limited curfew from 2200 [2000 GMT] in the evening until 0500 in the morning, a ban on leaving the region of the Serbian Krajina, and the opening hours [rad] of catering facilities.

'Ustasha' SCUD's on Red Alert, Aimed at Knin

AU0906075893 Belgrade VECERNJE NOVOSTI in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jun 93 p 5

[P. Damjanic article: "SCUD's Aimed at Knin"]

[Text] The Vance plan is dead. Nothing of what it stipulated has been realized, so we were forced to look for new ways in which to overcome this, for us, unendurable state. Our economy is in shambles, our people on the brink of existence, in addition to which we constantly have the Ustasha's threat that they will attack our cities and villages and kill us and run us off our homesteads hanging over our heads. Unification with our people in the Serbian republic [of Bosnia-Herzegovina] was the only alternative we had to protect ourselves, but also to revive the economy and other vital things. Together we are a lot stronger, especially in defending ourselves, which means a lot to us at the moment.

This is what Djordje Bjegovic, prime minister of the republic of Serbian Krajina said for NOVOSTI in answer to our question—what the referendum on unification with the Serbian republic means for Krajina.

This latest decision of the deputies of the People's Assembly represented a new, mightier challenge for Tudjman's mercenaries, who are waiting in trenches and ambushes close to the border between Croatia and Krajina, and are just waiting for the signal from Zagreb to embark on a settling of accounts with the most western of all the Serbian republics, which has for the past two, three years been a thorn in the side of the Ustasha HDZ [Croatian Democratic Community] regime, adds Bjegovic. Like most Krajina citizens, he believes it is only a matter of days before a new conflict flares up in this area.

They Want the Power Plant Too

This is confirmed by the Ustasha army's daily attacks on Serbian border villages and the thousands of newly arrived troops that are stationed in the vicinity of Sinj, Drnis, Skradin. There are even more of them in the area of Biograd, while special reinforcements have been brought to Lika, where the war had been almost completely suppressed, and conditions were ripe for the UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] to station itself on the separation line.

Based on what Serbian intelligence agents report, Croatia's attack will probably be conducted in several directions. One of these is the area of the town of Obrovac, which the Ustasha have for months been showering with destructive projectiles. The goal is to cut off this part of northern Dalmatian from Lika, and to take the important energy station—the Obrovac hydroelectric plant, which in normal conditions can generate more power than the entire Krajina population can use.

The Ustasha are planning to sever the Krajina in the area between Knin and Benkovac, which is why they have especially fortified their front lines in Stankovci, Pakostani, and Vrana.

"Encouraging" Dalmatia

This part of the plan which deals with the definite breaking of the Krajina precedes the final operations whose most important part will be—the attack on Knin. For this battle, which should decide the outcome of the three year war between Croatia and Krajina, the Croatian Army's Supreme Command, according to certain information, has 150,000 to 200,000 troops ready, including a large number of minors mobilized by force. Most of the troops that were brought in from the hinterland are concentrated in the region of Dalmatia. First, so that such a large concentration of troops in one place could raise the shaky combat morale of the Dalmatians, and second, because of suppositions of Croat military strategists that, after the fall of Knin, the rest of the republic of Serbian Krajina would be in their hands.

The Serbian army's headquarters stresses that they have been thoroughly informed about all this, as well as about the fact that Croatia has put its SCUD missiles on red alert. The missiles are the surface-to-surface type, and the Croats have for months been hiding them as strategic weapons for the final onslaught on Knin. The international community has been warned of Ustasha intentions, but they have also been warned that the continuation of Croat aggression would be taken as the beginning of all-out war—Croatia will best experience what that means.

Serbs Launch 'Fiercest Attack Since 28 Jan'

LD0806141593 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] This morning rebel Serbs launched the fiercest attack since last 28 January when Peruca dam and villages in its vicinity were liberated: The chetniks first opened heavy machine gun and antitank fire at 1030, and around 1200 they began attacking with all kinds of artillery weapons. Up until 1430 alone, more than 500 shells hit Croatian defenders' positions and civilian targets. Shortly after 1300, a general alert was sounded for the municipality of Hrvace. Because of the ferocity of the enemy attack, Croatian defenders had to return fire, the defense command has said.

There have been no reports on consequences of the enemy attack, which is still in progress.

Tudjman Issues 'Sharpest Protest' to Izetbegovic

LD0906120493 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] We have just received a statement from the office of the president of the Republic of Croatia.

Jure Radic, head of the office of the president of the Republic of Croatia, today invited Bisera Turkovic, ambassador of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, to the Presidential Palace and asked her, on behalf of President Franjo Tudjman, to convey to Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the sharpest protest over the brutal aggression by the Bosnia-Herzegovina army against the Croat population in central Bosnia.

Unprecedented ethnic cleansing, the complete destruction of Croat villages around Travnik, and the persecution and killing of innocent civilians, including women and children, carried out by Muslim units in their conquest have already resulted in many casualties and the eviction of tens of thousands of Croats, several thousand of whom have sought refuge in areas under Serb occupation, trying to save their lives.

Jure Radic conveyed the message from President Tudjman which resolutely demands that Izetbegovic immediately order his units to halt the aggression against the Croat population in Bosnia-Herzegovina as a precondition for future cooperation between the two countries. The Republic of Croatia will demand that a session of the UN Security Council be held urgently with a view to protecting the Croat population in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Federal

Draskovic Held Responsible for Policeman's Death

AU0806200393 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Following a campaign launched by part of the domestic and foreign press to the effect that what is involved in the criminal proceedings against Vuk Draskovic is allegedly a trial for political opinion or democratic oppositional activity, the Ministry for Information of the Government of the Republic of Serbia has announced that it is obvious from reports done by investigating bodies, which are submitted to the court before the case is heard and which are available to the defendant and his lawyers, that Vuk Draskovic is charged with activities and deeds that are against the law and liable to court action in all states based on the rule of law.

Draskovic has committed these crimes himself, either directly or by inciting a group of people to actions in which one policeman was killed, several were seriously injured, and great material damage was caused, something that no democratic state considers to be a democratic act.

All this was done during the armed attack on parliament, which is the highest institution of power and the object of energetic protection by state bodies everywhere.

Slander has long been abolished as a crime in the Republic of Serbia and its judiciary is not prosecuting for deeds of a political nature and nobody is being imprisoned for such deeds. This makes the state itself even more responsible for keeping public law and order and protecting citizens' property, so nobody can be exempted from the regular procedure of establishing responsibility when he personally seriously injures a policeman on duty and threatens the lives of a large number of citizens.

It is known to our and foreign public that on 1 June 1993, in the events initiated by Vuk Draskovic, one young life was lost, serious gunshot wounds were caused to two policemen, and 12 policemen were lightly injured. It can be concluded from all this that everybody who desires a democratic progress for the Republic of Serbia must respect the law and there are no political reasons to exempt them from regular judicial proceedings, it is said in the announcement issued by the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

Ministry Denies 'Rumors' of Injuries

AU0806204793 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Following the tendentious assertions carried by some media that serious injuries have been inflicted by responsible state bodies on Vuk Draskovic, against whom criminal proceedings are being conducted for endangering state order and attacking an official in the performance of his official duty, the Ministry of Justice has issued the following announcement:

On the basis of the decision by the bodies responsible, Vuk Draskovic was taken to the District Prison so that—as criminal proceedings were being initiated against him—the sentence of detention could be carried out. Immediately after Draskovic was admitted, it was ascertained that he had scratches on the hands and that some parts of his body had minor bodily injuries in the form of hematomas [krvni podliv]. Judging from their location and nature, the injuries were most probably inflicted during the street unrest that took place in front of the Federal Assembly building. Therefore, doctors said that there was no need for hospitalization and that Draskovic could be held in detention in the prison as envisaged by law. On the basis of this, Draskovic was put in prison as any other detained person would be, and his treatment is the same as it is toward anyone else undergoing investigating procedures, that is, according to the law and prison regulations. This is confirmed by the fact that, during his stay in prison, Vuk Draskovic was visited by about 50 people, including his close relatives, deputies of Depos and the Serbian Renewal Movement, 10 lawyers, and four chairmen of Belgrade communes. All this confirms that Vuk Draskovic's health is completely satisfactory and that he has normal contacts with clients and lawyers. Therefore, the Ministry of Justice energetically denies the rumors and misinformation in some domestic and foreign media about alleged serious injuries inflicted on him.

French Paper Claims Serbs Working on Atom Bomb

AU0806134393 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jun 93 p 7

[Petar Zivadinovic report from Paris: "Belgrade About To Produce Cheap Atom Bomb?"]

[Text] In yesterday's issue, LE FIGARO published sensational articles—one under the title "Serb Nuclear Energy Projects," on the front page, and another "This Cold Bomb That Serbs Want So Much," on the last page—saying that Belgrade scientists have made significant progress with experiments on the application of the so-called cold fusion. This respectable paper goes even further, claiming that Serbian scientist are already working on "adaptation" of the nuclear neutron reactor, which could facilitate the production of a "nuclear weapon of a new type."

In order to explain the readers what this is actually all about, one should say a few words about the history of this project. In 1989, when American Stanley Ponse and Brit Martin Fleishman announced the results of their experiments with cold fusion, the international community received them with skepticism and even rejection. It was difficult to believe that nuclear fusion reaction can be produced in a simple tube during a crude hydrolysis experiment. The experiment carried out by Ponse and

Fleishman was indeed very simple: during the electrolysis of the so-called heavy water (in which hydrogen was replaced with the deuterium isotope), its molecules are separate under the influence of electricity on oxygen and deuterium, which are released in the form of a gas. However, the Ponse-Fleishman experiment produced an unexpected result because deuterium was not released in the form of a gas, but its nuclei stuck together in helium atoms. The energy was released in the form of neutrons and heat. They could not offer any theoretical explanation of this phenomenon that contradicted all dogmas of modern science. First of all, these experiments were not successfully repeated the following year in any laboratories in the world. Then, according to all laws of physics and chemistry, two atoms of deuterium cannot overcome magnetic repulse between them at ordinary temperature. This barrier is such that under normal circumstances they rebound at the distance of 74,000 ferni. Fusion is not possible unless the distance is closer to 10 ferni (so far this has only been achieved in nuclear reactors with heated fusion, at very high temperatures).

In France itself, after the failure to repeat the Ponse-Fleishman experiment, this research has virtually stopped. Only at the end of 1992, when, at the congress in Nagoya, Japanese scientists announced that their team managed to achieve cold fusion, scientists and the industry started to be interested again. The results of the research conducted by Serb scientists in the Institute for Physics, lead by Professor Maric, should, according to LE FIGARO, be published in the next issue of the science journal PHYSICS PETEA, but, judging by what has been revealed so far, they are far from any spectacular breakthrough in this field. What renders their work different is not the larger number of neutrons, or the amount of heat that is released, but the process of electric discharging [elektrolucno praznjenje] of high intensity, which achieves similar effects to those achieved with the classical electrolysis. Therefore, one should at least take such sensationalist reports on the prominent pages of this prominent paper with extreme caution. The claim that only scientists in Belgrade, "the capital city of President Milosevic's Serbia," are working on the production of a "new nuclear bomb," or that the "nature of their research signifies that Serbia is most probably working on a small cold nuclear reactor is certainly quite incredible. [quotation marks as published]

There is a hope that Serbs, who have been hard hit with the sanctions of the international community, will not easily believe in the illusion that they are, so to speak, about to start producing cheap, clean, reusable energy through cold fusion, and even less that they are close to, as one commentator said, producing "an atom bomb for the poor." We only do not know why LE FIGARO has launched this "media bomb." We cannot predict whether and what effects this will have either.

Text of Article

PM0806151893 Paris LE FIGARO in French 7 Jun 93 p 32

[Jerome Strazzulla article: "This 'Cold Bomb' That Serbia Covets"]

[Text] Convinced of an act of treachery and shocked by its media coverage, traditional physicists gave an assurance in 1989 that "in two years time there will be no more talk of cold fusion." They were thus wrong on at least one count. For three years now an increasing number of laboratories throughout the world (predominantly Japanese) have tried—and in some cases succeeded—to reproduce the Pons-Fleischmann experiment. Some theorists have tackled the task of explaining its unknown factors. Three physicists, two of them French, are at present trying to partly explain "cold fusion." Their hypothesis has two interesting features. It does not fundamentally conflict with traditional physical and chemical knowledge. And it is beginning to be checked out experimentally.

Their theory is based on the premise that at the low energy levels that Pons and Fleischmann used (equivalent to a domestic power point), "cold fusion" is marginal. But it also uses the premise that if you push the experimental conditions further the Pons-Fleischmann flask is metamorphosed into a small neutron reactor. A cold reactor or nearly cold. As always in nuclear matters the energy of a reactor is used in civilian application to generate electricity. In a much less civilian context it can produce an explosion. Just one team in the whole world is currently experimenting in these heightened conditions. In Belgrade. Whatever the motives and intentions of these physicists the nature of their work indicates that Serbia is looking to manufacture a small cold nuclear reactor.

The key member of the trio of theoretical physicists is the Frenchman Michel Rambaut, who retired a year ago from the CEA [Atomic Energy Commission] where he finished his career as a theoretical physicist in charge of military applications. The second is the American Peter Graneau (from Northeastern University, Boston), who worked at MIT on the SDI program. The third is Jean-Pierre Vigier, one of the "nuclear founders" of the Joliot team, a postwar communist who refused to "make the bomb," a retired scientific director of the National Scientific Research Center, and above all an editor of the scientific review PHYSICS LETTER A. The latter is, after the PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS, the bible of the international physicists community. The majority of articles concerning cold fusion are published there. The three men met by chance in 1987 in connection with Ampere, a scientific enigma to do with the SDI program.

Credible and Atypical

Pons and Fleischmann in 1989 were not the first to cause a surge of iconoclastic neutrons. In 1974 the Lochte-Holtgreven team in Kiel, Germany, obtained neutrons

by sending large electronic discharges (under 200 kilovolts) into a small (capillary) tube 1 mm in diameter filled with deuterium. The experiment was regarded by physicists at that time as credible and atypical. As the stream of neutrons was produced they noticed curious variations of electric current which were designated "deadened oscillatory mode in current" [regime oscillatoire amorti en courant]. It was also noted that the neutrons surged, unexpectedly, before the environment was at its hottest. The experiment was not thermonuclear despite the presence of fast neutrons (the hallmark of fusions).

In September 1989 a U.S. team led by Beuhler in Brookhaven also produced neutrons by firing "aggregates" (packets) of heavy water at a target of titanium immersed in deuterium. For Michel Rambaut a phenomenon common to these different experiments has produced non-thermonuclear fusion neutrons.

His theory maintains that in a plasma (matter in a gaseous state where nuclear particles are in ionized form) the Coulomb barrier which separates the deuterons (deuterium nuclei) vary according to the number of electrons present and the speed of the deuterons. In certain conditons it can diminish to the point of permitting the nuclei to fuse. Michel Rambaut calculated that the greater the energy of the deuterium nuclei the higher the rate of nuclear reactions. "The only valid scientific argument against this that was presented to me was that no one has ever seen 2,000 electrons around deuterium nuclei. My answer is that I am waiting for someone to prove that to me," Michel Rambaut maintains.

This theoretical hypothesis leads to several practical consequences.

1. This phenomenon is not dependent on palladium, the same result can be achieved with titanium and nickel. Baraboshkin's Russian team (Yekaterinburg) verified this in June 1992 using bronzes (metalloid crystals).

2. At Pons and Fleischmann's energy level, the reaction is marginal. This awkward experimental situation explains, among other things, why it is difficult to reproduce.

3. All models of the Pons-Fleischmann type, using a substratum (palladium, nickel, titanium, bronze), present a problem—the substratum is quickly used up.

4. The same type of reaction is possible (as in the case of Lochte-Holtgreven) with no substratum. It is no longer the atomic particles [mailles] of the palladium which modifies the electronic environment of the deuterium nuclei, it is high-tension electrical discharges. The method consists of filling a capillary tube with deuterium and connecting the tube to an electrical circuit. A condenser emits electric discharges regulated by a sophisticated switch (operating on the scale of microseconds).

That is the Serbian experiment.

Stunning Imprecision

The preliminary article describing this experiment, due to appear in the next issue of PHYSICS LETTER A, is unsatisfactory. The team at the Belgrade Physics Institute, led by Professor Maric, shows a very serious experimental approach. A glass capillary tube (22 mm long, 1 mm in diameter, is the appropriate size) contains liquid deuterium. A bank of condensers supplies high tension (40,000 volts). The circuit is equipped with a suitable switch and an excellent quality oscilloscope (Tektronik 2440). The data are numerically coded.

Two types of scintillators (the Nuclear Enterprise 323, of British manufacture, and the NZ 213) measure the neutrons. The results, by contrast, are of stunning imprecision. The Serbian team says it can produce 10 to the power of 3 neutrons by pulsation. "This figure is lower than expected," Michel Rambaut observes, puzzled. Not only that, it is lower than heard, since Professor Maric told another French scientist by telephone that, having obtained fluxes of 10 to the power of 12 neutrons, he was forced—in a classical nuclear move—to build a pool around his system to absorb the neutrons.

The discrepancy in the Belgrade results suggests that the realization of the "poor man's atom bomb" will not come next week. It is equally far from being proved that "cold fusion" is likely to replace contemporary nuclear fission. But maybe it would be useful for the skepticism of traditional physicists to be based henceforth on a scientific experiment rather than on a priori assumptions. Particularly in France, where, strangely, the CEA banned experiments in cold fusion in November 1991.

Serbian Machinations for Surviving Embargo

93BA1046B Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 18 May 93 p 6

[Article by Kresimir Meler and Mirjana Glusac: "What Is Boss Jezda Doing in Israel?"]

[Text] *Vasiljevic's departure for Tel Aviv was planned in order for the Serbian Government to protect itself from the blockade of Yugoslav enterprises' accounts abroad and to transfer them to foreign citizens of Serbian birth.*

From our contributors.

After Jezdimir Vasiljevic left Belgrade, and flew through Budapest to Tel Aviv with at least $2.5 billion, many people thought that "Boss Jezda" had quarreled with Milosevic and company for some reason and left in the lurch the Serbian government, which he had financed abundantly up until then, but there were also those who viewed the whole thing more cautiously. We learned a few days ago from reliable and well-informed sources that this was justified. According to the evidence that they cite, Vasiljevic's departure was planned a long time ago, namely in agreement with Slobodan Milosevic, Serbian Defense Minister Marko Negovanovic, and the new chief of the Yugoslav Army's Security Administration, Radenko Radinovic.

The preparations for his departure started at the same time as the U.S. Administration's threats that it would block all the accounts and property of the FRY, if necessary, and also aircraft and other Yugoslav non-real estate property. A problem occurred, however, which we will best understand if we read the report that was written for Slobodan Milosevic's needs by the chief of the General Staff's Second Administration, Ljubodrag Stojadinovic. According to that report, informed sources in the United States, and also sources in Cyprus and the Middle East, possess information according to which a complete blockade of the accounts of enterprises and companies that the FRY and the Republic of Serbia have abroad could be expected by the end of April 1993 at the latest.

Milo Djukanovic and his friend Momir Bulatovic criticized Vasiljevic and also Milosevic for their "deals." Specifically, when Jezdimir Vasiljevic leased the Montenegrin resort Sveti Stefan last spring, he agreed with Djukanovic and Bulatovic that through (Djukanovic's) enterprise Trade Parts, he would pay 10 percent (?) of the annual lease payment for Milosevic's services. Furthermore, it was decided through an annex to the contract, because of pressures from Belgrade, that the lease agreement could also be extended for 20 years, "if the other side did not fulfill the terms."

The joke is that Djukanovic obviously did not read the contract carefully enough, since if he had, then it would have occurred to him that he would never see the money, since it was provided that "part of the contractual amount would be used to repurchase Montenegro's foreign debt," namely for 20 million U.S. dollars of his own money and $80 million of Montenegrin money. The Podgorica dupe still believed that everything was fine until he realized that he had only received $20 million for Sveti Stefan, and that barely $6 million had arrived in the Montenegrin government's account. The ardent love affair was finished overnight, and the Podgorica Private Business Bank—which is also, of course, under the control of Djukanovic and Bulatovic, while it previously bought foreign exchange from Montenegrins for Jugoskandik and collected a 7 percent commission from the profits—has now, as "compensation" for Vasiljevic, on the basis of a court order, simply confiscated a considerable amount of oil that was in storage at the Bar port, and intended for the needs of the Yugoslav Army.

Since Djukanovic, when he learned about Vasiljevic's threats, ended up in the coronary section of the Podgorica medical center, it is less likely that he really could have been liquidated, as he was threatened, especially if we take into account the fact that Vasiljevic is involved with completely different matters in Israel. Together with Mossad official Elliah ben Elazar and the Mossad resident for the Balkans, Gaby Ellad, and with the local leadership of the Serbian-Jewish Friendship Society, with Milosevic's consent he has investigated the possibilities for transferring Serbian and Yugoslav property to safety, i.e., to accounts that the international community will not be able to block.

They therefore began the process of registering a Jugoskandik office as if it were formallly the property of Israeli citizen Daniel Romano, among other things also the president of the Serbian-Jewish Friendship Society, who obtained Israeli citizenship when the (now already dismissed) republic of Serbian Krajina officials Stojan Spanovic and Milan Grkovic threatened that they would have him arrested for embezzling money intended for the "invalids of the homeland war." Specifically, Romano recently, like Emanual Richtman, visited Knin, and is now in Larnaca on Cyprus, where he is freely doing business with the Captain Dragan Fund's assets.

In order to prevent this, Boss Jezda, as Slobodan Milosevic's emissary, took care of having former Serbian enterprises abroad begin to operate as foreign citizens' enterprises. Thus, for example, Nikola Koljevic's enterprise Joka-Agent, which operates in Trieste (telephone number 993940768377) became Fudeks, and has a headquarters not only in Trieste, but also in Vienna, where it is probably under a different name and owned by a Serb who previously obtained Austrian citizenship. Jolly Tours, with a representation at 12 Cika Ljubina Street in Belgrade, is taking care of operations in Cyprus and the Middle East (also including Israel and Greece). The same process, i.e., registration in the name of a resident from the Yugoslav Army's Security Administration or a Serbian government representative with foreign citizenship, applies to MAG Travel, which will have a representation in Munich, Jugoslavija-Turist, and Kontiki Travel. All these enterprises of "foreign owners" will also be authorized to obtain visas for FRY citizens. A passport that ensures aircraft connections on all routes in the world should also be included here.

In time Jugoskandik, and in all likelihood also Dafinament, will become centers that will—with the support of the Serbian government and the Yugoslav Army's Security Administration, which also established them—have representations registered in the names of foreign citizens of the host countries throughout the entire world, so to speak. Reliable and well-informed sources state that with the assistance of Mossad and the Serbian lobby, Serbia is preparing to open its representations in Mexico, Indonesia, Thailand.... Of course, in each of these countries the name of the enterprise will be different, but that does not change anything, since the list of the cities that are prepared to accept such arrangements also includes Moscow, Leningrad, Athens, and even the Maldives Republic, and through Sigma-Tours the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, Great Britain (London), Portugal, Spain, and Italy will also be included. It should be stated that their establishment is also being partly made possible by the Karic Brothers Bank, since most of the loans for Serbia came to their accounts.

Surviving in spite of the embargo, no matter how strict it is, will once again be just a matter of technique. Specifically, we should not forget that in Croatia, Slovenia, and

Macedonia as well there are Yugoslav intelligence service residents, and that there are several private businessmen who regularly maintain contacts with the so-called Krajinas. This is where any embargo ends.

No less interesting is the other part of Vasiljevic's agreement with the Israel intelligence service and even with some Palestinian circles. Specifically, it was precisely Mossad and Palestinian intelligence officers who took care of finding out who betrayed the sale of weapons to Somalia, and also several other details in connection with Serbian arms imports. In fact, it is no secret that it was thanks to Boss Jezda that the Yugoslav Army obtained the most modern equipment for detecting mine fields, even if the mines have been buried. Among the culprits, they named Slobodan Prohasko, former Serbian deputy prime minister and the owner of several enterprises abroad, including Yugo-Arab.

They did not name just him, however, but also Jugodrvo director Radovan Nikolic, who was killed (by coincidence?) right in front of the house in which he was living. Although the police announced that he had committed suicide, one should not have too much faith in that. Specifically, he cooperated in importing and dealing in arms and oil by using forged stamps to confirm that the packages ordered were intended for Croatia or for Vukovar, Knin, and Sarajevo.

Among the suspects, the Israeli and Palestinian intelligence services also included Okucani police minister Ecimovic, and also former chief of the KOS [Counterintelligence Service] Nedeljko Boskovic, who unexpectedly left the republic of Serbian Krajina and "left for medical treatment," forgetting about an interview with reporters. Allegedly, together with Dafinament's Vienna representation (which operates under another name and is formally owned by an Austrian citizen of Serbian nationality), he simply appropriated some of the funds for arms purchases as a commission.

The list of suspects that Boss Jezda obtained then has military security Colonel Mladen Kovacevic and Milan Djokovic. Whereas Kovacevic was responsible for recording the funds that were deposited by Jezdimir Vasiljevic on behalf of the JLA [Yugoslav People's Army], Djokovic was present at all of Vasiljevic's conversations with Tomislav Simonovic, and, of course, with Radoman Bozovic, who fell out of favor with Milosevic overnight. Vasiljevic was informed that "in return for certain remuneration" the two of them informed foreign intelligence services about the cooperation of Israel and Mossad and several other countries with Serbia, and about the transportation of weapons to Somalia, and also that they were still sending information today to "Serbia's enemies."

In connection with this, former Prime Ministers Bozovic and Zelenovic were mentioned, who, in view of everything that Boss Jezda founded out (and also KOS Colonel Milan Milojevic and one more intelligence officer who was with him in Tel Aviv), are "individuals of questionable morality, who established contacts with foreign intelligence services on the basis of blackmail because of the information that the latter have on them and that could influence their private and political lives, and also on the basis of information about their families. It has been learned that they wanted to prevent the operation of Jugoskandik and other banks, enteprises, and individuals who are cooperating with Israeli business circles, and to take over that business. To start with, they taxed them and linked them with circles that were not checked in Israel." That is consistent with Vasiljevic's statement upon his departure from Belgrade about the "corruption that wanted to destroy him and prevent his work."

Government Proposes Dual Citizenship

93BA1060D Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 May 93 p 9

[Article by B. Radivojsa: "Yugoslavia's Offer: Dual Citizenship"]

[Text] The more attentive readers have noticed: yesterday's press release from the government of the FRY, which was devoted to the Vance-Owen plan and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly emphasized "our readiness to retain and broaden the possibility of using the institution of dual citizenship," which, it was stated, is "another guarantee to preserve the identity of the Serbian people."

This initiative on dual citizenship is not new, but this is the first time the government has announced it, which is indicative of its importance. It is related to the effort of the FRY, following disintegration of the SFRY, to establish the closest possible cultural, economic, and other ties and cooperation with the Serbian people in Bosnia, but also with other parts of the former ("large") federation. This especially applies to the Serbian Republic Krajina [RSK], whose population is also potentially interested in dual citizenship, but also to other areas where Serbs and Montenegrins live.

The Constitution of Yugoslavia, incidentally, does not elaborate this institution of dual citizenship. It only states that Yugoslav citizenship exists in the FRY and also that Yugoslav nationals may not be deprived of their citizenship, driven from the country, nor remanded to another state.

Peace Is Awaited

This constitutional provision was supposed to be elaborated in the new law on FRY citizenship, which was supposed to be adopted back in the first phase of bringing laws into conformity with the Constitution last December. However, that deadline was abandoned, largely because of quandaries concerning dual citizenship. The deadline for adoption of the law (it is being prepared by the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MUP]) was moved to this June.

Dual citizenship, incidentally, has been specifically raised as an issue by the permanent presence of several hundred thousand refugees, especially those who have remained for a lengthy period in Yugoslavia, have found work and begun some kind of normal life. But the question of whose citizens they are has remained open.

The goodwill of the government of the FRY, however, to broaden the possibility of using the institution of dual citizenship is not enough for that right to be enjoyed on all territories of the former SFRY. As Dr. Gaso Knezevic, professor in the School of Law at Belgrade University, explained to us, so far three former Yugoslav republics—Slovenia, Croatia, and Macedonia—have adopted their own laws on citizenship, but only Macedonia opened up the possibility of dual citizenship.

The Slovene and Croatian laws do not recognize this institution, so that if someone acquires Croatian citizenship through naturalization, he must submit proof that he is losing some other citizenship. The same applies to Slovenia, although this new state has established the right to the option: If you have former Yugoslav citizenship, you can retain it, just as you can choose Slovenian citizenship alone. But if you choose some other citizenship, not Slovenian, you lose many rights. Yesterday, incidentally, the Slovenian MUP issued a press release envisaging that even just to enter Slovenia a citizen of the FRY needs a "letter of guarantee from a Slovenian citizen," in addition to a certain amount of foreign exchange.

Lithuania Just Like Croatia

What are the experiences of other states? Dr. Knezevic says that the new states created on the territory of the former Soviet Union are not interested in the institution of dual citizenship. Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania, for instance, just like Croatia, and indeed Slovenia as well, are extremely restrictive concerning this possibility.

This law school professor also thinks that citizens of the FRY should have the right to the option in addition to dual citizenship.

What will happen if citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, just like Macedonia and the Serbian Republic Krajina, exercise the right to dual citizenship? Knezevic says that we should wait for the further unfolding of events in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and indeed also in the RSK, but everywhere in the world citizens with dual citizenship have altogether the same rights in both states of which they are nationals. That means that they have all political and civil rights, they can vote and be elected, they can own real estate, and so on.

An initiative concerning dual citizenship came at one time from President Dobrica Cosic and is one of many which, given the newly created situation, should contribute to satisfying at least some of the interests of the citizens of the former SFRY.

Reorganization of Yugoslav Army Explained

93BA1060G Belgrade VOJSKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 93 p 43

[Article by Milisav Sekulic: "New Organization of Work and Management"]

[Text] There have been numerous problems of an objective nature during the transformation of the Army of Yugoslavia [VJ], and that is why they cannot be solved quickly. Those most responsible for surmounting them are the command and control authorities that exist in order to guarantee successful operation of the military organization. The most important problems in their jurisdiction are the organization of work and work methods. It might be said that the transformation that has been conceived is not possible without changes in the organization of work or that it will go slowly, confronting many difficulties and shortcomings.

The Experience of One Year

It will soon be one year since transformation of the Army began. If we compare the organization of work and work methods of the General Staff in April 1992 and April 1993, no very considerable changes can be seen. The situation is similar in command and control authorities at other levels. This slowness of the organization of work change in practice is being felt as a brake on realization of the key objectives of transformation.

In the transformation up to this point, the General Staff and unit commands have been given a new "physiognomy" in the military organization. New organizational entities have emerged, lines of command go upward somewhat differently, but within each organizational part the previous entities have been preserved with greater or fewer slots in the military table of organization. What is more, the organization of work has not changed in the new command and control entities. Planning is done in the same way as before, not only has administration not been reduced, it has even increased, and the number of meetings is on the rise. The effectiveness of effort has also stayed at the previous level. All of this indicates that the problems and shortcomings from the previous period are still with the Army of Yugoslavia, but are not being picked up on quickly, and they are not being solved effectively. The increased number of levels within control entities (the introduction of sectors) has considerably complicated the organization of work and work methods of the General Staff and commands at the strategic and operational level.

Relationships in the process of work and control indicate most eloquently the inappropriateness of the present organization of work in command and control entities. Thus, the adoption of sectors in the General Staff has disrupted the earlier relationship between the chief of the General Staff and administrations, which function as his specialized entities. Earlier, the administrations would jointly present work proposals and proposals for solving problems, and they received their assignments

from the chief of the General Staff. The chiefs of those organizational units independently planned and carried out assignments within the competence of the administrations.

The new organization has essentially disrupted these relationships. The administrations, as specialized entities, are not in direct contact with the chief of the General Staff, and joint effort among the administrations has been essentially particularized, and some of the ties have for all practical purposes been severed. That is why proposals, positions, and opinions of the specialized administrations reach only the assistant chiefs of the sectors. The result of this is that the commanding officers of the sectors first make a judgment about the proposals, positions, and opinions of the specialized administrations. The sector chief has the last word, even without argument. Thus, the chief of the General Staff does not receive the proposals of the specialized administrations, but those of the top people in the sectors, who are in a position to make decisions on the proposals of the specialized entities instead of the chief of the General Staff. This has made it impossible for the proposals of the specialized entities to reach the chief of the General Staff in their original form, although he is the only one competent to make decisions about them.

We will give an example from practice. One specialized administration spent three months preparing a document which was subject to approval of the chief of the General Staff. Once prepared, the document had to go through the hands of the assistant chief of the General Staff for the particular sector. He received the document marked to be forwarded to the chief of the General Staff for approval. Before submitting it for signature, that officer sent the document to the planning specialist on his own staff to prepare him an opinion. This specialist happened to be incompetent and uninformed about the problems being solved by the specialized administration, and he wrote that "such-and-such" should also be included in the document, and after that the assistant chief of the General Staff for that sector returned the document to the specialized administration for additional work.

That kind of operation is unacceptable, because it is not possible for the staff specialist of the assistant chief of the General Staff to know more about the task than the entire specialized administration.

Improvement of the Organization of Work

In practice up to now, there have been few practical steps to improve the organization of work of command and control entities, because the organization functions as it is "ordered to do." This is a good solution only if orders are issued on the basis of proposals that result from competent critical analyses of the existing organization of work. If it is to function effectively, specialized entities must be the basis of the organization of work of the General Staff and unit commands. They must be given their assignments, but they also must make proposals themselves. Decisions must not be made that bypass the proposals of the specialized bodies.

This treatment of specialization will guarantee its improvement, responsibility will increase, and the specialization will have to reorganize and adapt more quickly to the real needs of command and control. At the same time, an organization of work which guarantees professional collaboration between command and control entities and also between organizational entities within command and control entities is much more effective.

The criterion of the value of any organization of work must be the effectiveness and success in performance of tasks and solving of problems within the specialized field.

All of this indicates that officers in positions of leadership should be more critical than up to now toward the present organization of work, because a quality organization of work and work methods results in an appropriate structure of military organization of the General Staff and of unit commands.

Background on Military Purges

93BA1060E Podgorica MONITOR in Serbo-Croatian 14 May 93 pp 6-7

[Article by Vladimir Jovanovic: "Commotion in the General Staff"]

[Text] The conflict of the Serbian nationalists is probably entering its final stage. Stories are already widespread in Belgrade about a possible arrest of Vojislav Seselj, but, in accordance with the good old custom, a prior "sequence of moves" must be awaited. The removal of two perhaps key generals on the General Staff, Nedjo Boskovic and Ljubomir Domazetovic, is interpreted as the first move in that necessary sequence that could be the introduction to a broader showdown within the nationalist clan in Belgrade. Although a sizable portion of the press sees this removal above all as removal of the hard line within the VJ [Army of Yugoslavia], which supposedly is no longer indispensable to Milosevic, it is hard to fully, and probably even partially, accept that. If that is what he really wanted, Milosevic would first have to strike at Zemun, i.e., the Command of the RV i PVO [Air Force and Air Defense] and General Bozidar Stevanovic, as well as the people around him....

To Whom Does the Ministry Belong

What MONITOR has been saying for months now is becoming obvious these days. Now confirmations of something like that are even coming from some of the participants in the dirty game related to destabilization of the Montenegrin state. In an interview with VREME of Belgrade, Vojvoda Seselj said in November last year, on the eve of the December elections, that he had been

getting confidential information from Gen. Boskovic about the situation in Montenegro. The ties between KOS [Counterintelligence Service] and certain Serbian parties in Montenegro were obvious even during last summer's rebellion in Pljevlja, with a rally in Zeta, but it is only in recent days that the matter has taken on full significance. The distrust of the Montenegrin leadership by wartime Belgrade is increasing by the hour.

MONITOR has irrefutable evidence of the plan of KOS to provoke a serious border incident between Montenegro and Croatia in February of this year, which was thought up by Gen. Boskovic in a meeting with Bozidar Vucurovic, leader of the Trebinje Serbs. It is possible that even official Podgorica learned of the existence of this scenario in good time, but it remains an alarming fact that Montenegrin state security has for all practical purposes not existed since the events in January 1989.

The fate of Boskovic or Domazetovic, possibly even Seselj, will be hard to take for Branko Kostic, the central figure in all Serbian plans for any possible coup d'etat in Montenegro. Regardless of the disturbances that have occurred in Belgrade, he will retain his position of the leading Serb in Montenegro whereby he remains as such a threat to a sovereign Podgorica. Kostic maintains regular contacts with the Command of the 2d Army and the Podgorica Corps, and above all with Generals Strugar and Damjanovic, but it is still unclear what will happen after what for the present is merely a formal removal of Generals Boskovic and Domazetovic.

There have been suggestions that in those contacts Kostic and a Serbian officer in Podgorica have been avoiding the Montenegrin Defense Ministry, which some now say is "Montenegrin." Which reveals the true meaning of the legislative retention of the portfolio of the national Defense Ministry and the refusal to appoint a man from the VJ to that post (which Prime Minister M. Djukanovic has taken for himself).

But in Belgrade the matter is getting complicated: Although they have been retired by order of President Cosic, acting as the so-called commander in chief, Boskovic and Domazetovic are refusing to leave their posts. Boskovic, perhaps in the heat of the moment, perhaps not, has declared: "I will immolate myself in front of the foreign cameras if the decision on my retirement is carried out. I will not leave the office alive." Domazetovic, however, is not so explicit, but he is not giving up easily either. Some say that as Gen. Panic's deputy, he is in position to succeed him in that post....

Some strange things began to happen back in March, when two men came to the General Staff who were just coming to suspect the present epilogue. Presumably, that was the reason for their mission? The first of them is called Jakob Binefeld (chief of security of Jewish facilities in Zagreb), and the other an operative of MOSAD, an Israeli national. The meeting was organized on the initiative of Boskovic, who, dissatisfied with the outcome of the trial of the participants in the so-called Opera Affair, wanted to get from these two arguments (!) to the effect that Colonel Rakocevic and others blew up Jewish facilities in Belgrade in August 1991. Binefeld and the Mosad operative displayed no ability to help Boskovic along those lines, but gallantly offered him a certain sum of money in foreign exchange by way of gratitude from the Jewish community to KOS for the evacuation of Jews from Sarajevo.

But even by 7 April things were picking up pace, because a group of high-level officers filed criminal charges against Boskovic, specifically because of unlawful removal of Vasiljevic, Rakocevic, and others, starting a campaign against them, abuse in preliminary criminal proceedings (not to mention the private prison in Zemun where more than 10 persons spent from four to 40 days being "processed"), as well as for taking property from Radenko Radojcic (34,000 German marks [DM], two automobiles, several private articles...), etc. However, Boskovic is not the only one on the list of defendants. Among others, they also include Branko Kostic and Bozidar Stevanovic.

The latter's popularity has been dropping rapidly recently even among pilots, because he obtained (some for himself, some for his progeny) three housing units, and did so at a moment when about 20,000 officers do not have a roof over their heads. Reliable sources say that the dissatisfaction is immense and it will not stop with Boskovic and Domazetovic.

Mikelic's Sausages

This removal can also be examined in the light of the unsuccessful trials of the former high-level officers of the JNA [Yugoslav People's Army]. It is becoming clear that the court trials against Vasiljevic, Rakocevic, and Trifunovic, above all, were initiated to wash hands and obtain positions in the so-called transformation of the new army. Terrific pressures were put on those rendering the court verdicts, but unsuccessfully. The pressure on Captain 1st Class Dusko Dopuda, the presiding judge on the panel which tried Gen. Vasiljevic, is only a good example in that series. The pressure was put on personally by Stevanovic, Boskovic, and Domazetovic, who later even went to Cosic to ask him by no means to return Vasiljevic his general's epaulets, because that would actually rehabilitate him, which would not be good news not only for those three, but others as well.

Because of their unnationalistic position, these people were a rewarding target for the rising young Serbian current, which was proving its "ability" by having arrested them and tried in every way to degrade and destroy them.

An unprecedented avalanche of rage, above all by Stevanovic and Boskovic, came down particularly on Col. Slobodan Rakocevic, because he was declaring himself to be a Montenegrin. That man experienced a golgotha in the full sense of the word.

Although seemingly always in the background, it seems that Gen. Domazetovic was also extremely interesting. During last year's large-scale retirement, well-informed people said that it was guaranteed that Domazetovic would be among them, but that did not happen. Our sources say of Domazetovic that he was a typical office "sponge," before the war began he had been involved in a number of petty thefts and misappropriations. There is a real possibility that Boskovic obtained his file and they simply agreed to join forces and work in the same cause. Domazetovic was put in position immediately below Gen. Panic, and he was made responsible for mobilization, personnel, and legal affairs—which gave him exceptional powers.

The general public got to know him last December when he was adamantly in favor of discontinuing the republic defense ministries, with recognizable emphasis on Montenegro. That fell through. However, Domazetovic was not disappointed, and at military expense he published the large, several-volume, book *Likovi i dela slavnih vojskovoda sveta kroz vekove* (*The Character and Deeds of the World's Famous Military Commanders Down Through the Centuries*), of which many say that it is no more than a clever compilation of the works of other authors published earlier.

Night March

What is more, Domazetovic is the brother-in-law of Borislav Mikelic, the famous director of Gavrilovic in Petrinja, who happens to be a good partner of Branko Mamula. When Mamula was in power, shipments of Petrinja sausages would come to his office; Mikelic would send them as a contribution toward further development of Domazetovic's career.

MONITOR has written at length about Boskovic's biography, but there are other interesting details. For instance, it turns out that his secretary, a certain Jelena Cinic, obtained an apartment at Boskovic's request in the very heart of Belgrade. This woman, who worked for the repair plant in Zemun (age 31), although she worked in Boskovic's office and received a salary there, remained on the payroll of the repair plant, which embittered the workers there....

At this point (Tuesday afternoon), there is no new information about what is happening in the General Staff, but it is certain that the situation is miserable. Boskovic's and Domazetovic's refusal to obey the order of the so-called commander in chief can even be interpreted as a kind of quiet putsch. Insubordination, political crimes, corruption, and robbery have long been tenants in the General Staff and garrisons, so that the most recent events and those which are to come will not be too much of a surprise. One event that occurred recently fills out the picture of the situation in the VJ. Gen. Stojanovic, commander of the 1st Army, so drunk he could hardly walk, made a nighttime visit to the 4th of July Garrison in Belgrade. Between two sessions of vomiting, he cursed and insulted the women present from the Medical Service, even tried to strike some of his subordinates, and left a revolting impression on everyone. Some say that all of it together could nevertheless be hushed up, but it is not clear who wants that.

Now the VJ is moving almost all its rocket artillery (both "surface-to-air" and also "surface-to-surface") along the line from Prijepolje to Raca in Macva, probably with the ambition of entering into total warfare with the rest of the world. This is a tipsy sentry defending a madness.

Status of Air Force Aircraft Production

93BA1060I Belgrade VOJSKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 May 93 pp 35-36

[Article by Novica Solaja: "Higher Quality of Repair and Production"]

[Text] Under the new conditions brought about by the disintegration of the former Yugoslavia, the Moma Stanojlovic Aircraft Plant, not far from Belgrade, faced difficult and complicated tasks which had to be solved quickly: Some of the subcontractors, plants, and the material and personnel potential remained outside the scope of the integrated entity. There were also difficulties because the entire rounded-out systems for repair of certain types of aircraft remained outside the present Yugoslavia.

Specific conditions, then, created both specific and extensive work obligations.

"The Moma Stanojlovic Aircraft Plant is now the only plant of this kind in the FRY, and at the outset this created problems for us, but we quickly got our bearings," says Colonel Jovica Zikic, the engineer who heads the plant. Because of the well-known events and increased tasks of the Air Force, it was necessary to fit out all aircraft through intensified effort, but that was not easy, because certain enterprises producing replacement parts, performing services, assembling parts and certain assemblies, had remained in the Yugoslav republics that seceded, so that the plant could not perform its principal function of repairs because all the repair systems were not complete.

Having spotted the negative impact of secessionism, a timely start was made to move work organizations and plants which were part of the unified system. That was not easy, most of the personnel did not want to leave their territory and "their" republic. Most was done in moving the Zmaj Aircraft Plant in Zagreb, so that a repair and production line for MiG's, which earlier were not repaired in the Belgrade plant, was started up.

When all the segments from the former republics were "plugged in," the plant was able to repair successfully and up to standard all types of aircraft, airplanes, airplane engines, and armament.

Personnel represented a special problem which had to be solved quickly. It is well-known that aircraft equipment

is highly specialized both in its systems and technology, so that specialists are needed to service. They cannot, of course, be trained quickly. A solution was found in giving additional training to existing personnel, who through reorganization and rationalization became available to work under the new conditions.

Even Production According to World Standards

Soon, all the job slots in the plant were filled with people who had the appropriate specialized training, people who are constantly improving themselves and keeping up with innovations in their field of science and technology.

The earlier conception of aircraft repair plants was based on a cooperative relationship with many firms. Because of the complexity of aircraft, it must be realized that in the plant's warehouse there are more than 50,000 different parts and tools, and many different business entities are needed to produce them, assemble them, paint them....

Because on the territory of the present Yugoslavia there are no enterprises with programs to meet all those requirements, the plant organized its own program in addition to concluding contracts and feeling out the market. The plant is no longer just a repair establishment, but it is now an institution for repairs and production. Experts at Moma Stanojlovic have already organized the production of specialized elements to meet the needs of repair. We will enumerate only some of these products: sintered brake and friction elements, protective coverings of turbojet engines, heat exchangers and other pieces of equipment, helicopter blades from composite material, simulators, teaching aids, and other items used in instruction. The production of the blades from composite material represents the last word of technology on a world scale, with this Yugoslavia can compete successfully with the very few countries in the world who produce this. Everything negative that resulted from secession was eliminated through production of specialized products and through development; among other things, the problem of the surplus of workers and their level of employment in large systems.

A constant battle is being waged at Moma Stanojlovic to find the most optimum relationship between production and nonproduction personnel—there has been visible progress in reducing office and administration personnel; now, 73 percent of production personnel, and 23 percent in the administration, by contrast with 1984, when the relationship was 55:45. The introduction of computer processing and other things have reduced the number of those who are not in direct production or on the repair line.

The true picture and final judgment can be made if we say what all of this means to Moma in the productive sense. This is best seen from the relationship between available capacity (repair and production) and hours worked. In 1981, capacity was utilized at 27 percent, but in 1987 it was utilized at 86 percent.

Certainly, the plant could not survive under the conditions of the blockade, the reduced market, the increased need for rapid repairs and the high rate of inflation, says Lieutenant Colonel Zdravko Matijevic, M.A., assistant director for economic affairs and personnel. We had to try out the market and the capabilities of enterprises in the FRY, the raw materials potential, banks that could provide support....

Thus, the plant established firm cooperation with well-know productive collectives such as Prva Petoletka, Utva, Krusik, Teleoptik, EI Nis, and other work organizations. In this way, we solved the problem of the shortage of space, because by expanding cooperation we got another 4,600 square meters. According to Lt. Col. Slobodan Poletanovic, assistant director for repair and production, the problem of space at the Moma Stanojlovic repair plant will be solved by locating technological lines on the present workspace, building new space, and adapting the existing workspace, as well as through better utilization of the production capacities of business organizations nearby and moving equipment repair plants to new sites.

Col. Jovica emphasizes that all the complicated and responsible tasks in the plant could not be performed without highly trained personnel and inventive activity.

Their Own Technologies

They have adopted their own technologies: a technique for making protective coverings based on Al203 powder, the manufacture of cermet friction elements, sintering on the basis of Fe powder, the manufacturing of optical ceramics, hard soldering of aluminum components, the manufacturing of composite materials, etc. A permanent department has to be created in the plant to do research and inventions, because Moma Stanojlovic has several top-flight experts who are recognized not only in our country, but in the world at large. They are responsible for scientific development, but they are not being adequately rewarded.

Moma's experts have won various awards. Eureka went to Desimir Milacevic for a platform used in the maintenance and servicing of large airplanes. Production engineer Tatjana Djikovic worked out her own technology—hard net chroming, and graduate engineer Koca Milacevic distinguished himself in the field of thermodynamics.

The secret to the success of the Moma Stanojlovic Aircraft Plant as a profit institution which is operating in the black even under the most complicated conditions is that it has been attempting to solve all problems with its own intelligence and resources. Another objective circumstance that is having a constructive impact is that the average age of employees is 35, so that a reliable path for development is opening up in the future as well.

In this plant, they are also thinking about many other things that affect the work of the employees: Last year, they solved 33 housing problems, and absences from

work because of "minor" health problems were reduced by opening a general outpatient clinic and dental office.

Air Force Proposes New Maintenance Procedures

93BA1060H Belgrade VOJSKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 May 93 pp 20-21

[Article by S. Nedeljkovic: "The Logistical Center as a Necessity"]

[Text] The research of experts in both East and West unambiguously confirm that methods of maintaining aviation equipment that assume a fixed life provide neither material savings nor high system reliability. That is why this method is gradually dying out and giving way to a new and more economical method of maintenance based on actual condition. What does this really mean, and what are its advantages over the method of maintaining aviation equipment we have had up to now?

Preventive Diagnosis

The first thing to realize is that maintenance according to condition consists of a set of preventive activities conducted before the failure or breakdown occurs. This method of maintenance opens up the possibility of constantly planning repairs, which increases the operating time of systems and eliminates potential downtime. It is very important here that diagnosis be an integral part of preventive maintenance according to condition. That is, at certain time intervals, regardless of whether the particular system has been damaged, has broken down, or not, the actual condition is established by diagnostic procedures so then there can be adjustments, repairs, replacements, and so on.

The conception of preventive maintenance, which is now in effect in all the up-to-date air forces of the world, is particularly important for all so-called late failures, which can be identified relatively easily and quickly and forecast for the future. The main ones are the failures that occur because of the aging of material, corrosion, wear, and so on. What is more, the method of preventive maintenance in this way considerably reduces the number of surprise failures, because the condition is constantly or occasionally being checked, and discrepancies and irregularities are detected in time.

Preventive maintenance of aviation equipment on the basis of condition requires investment in tools and devices, that is, diagnostic equipment necessary to examine the condition of the aircraft and its systems. Because this is equipment that has a high degree of utilization, the savings exceed the price and also operating costs.

Fear of Change

In conversation with pilots and technicians in the unit commanded by Major Milorad Ilic, we heard even critical remarks about the present organization and conception of maintenance of aviation equipment. That is, specialists who face the problem of aircraft maintenance on a daily basis point out that the present organization of aircraft maintenance with four levels of maintenance, which was adopted some 60 years ago, taken over from the USSR at the time, has not been changed to this day.

Maj. Djordje Komljenovic, assistant commander for the aircraft technical service, says that because of the failure to honor Western trends in maintenance of up-to-date aircraft equipment, there has been appreciable lack of economic efficiency, especially in the fourth level of maintenance, where repairs of aviation equipment are made virtually in the dark according to the Eastern model. This method of operation has the result that the aircraft is kept for a long time in the aircraft plant, which has considerably increased maintenance costs and the time the aircraft spends away from the unit (operational use).

According to Maj. Komljenovic, a method of repair is untenable that disassembles the aircraft, removes devices and assemblies from it, and then, regardless of whether this is necessary or not, repairs every part. This method of operation has been keeping the aircraft out of use for an unjustifiably long period of time, the costs are too high, which even countries far richer and more highly developed cannot allow themselves. What is more, is it essential to repair certain assemblies at the end of their prescribed operating period if those assemblies are not in the group of parts and systems essential to flight safety, even though preventive maintenance of the aircraft (with occasional, extraordinary, preflight, between-flight, and postflight inspections) has established on the basis of many years of experience that they are reliable even though their service life has expired?

Komljenovic cites as an example of inefficient business operation the fact that a high percentage of aircraft systems (aircraft armament, launchers of guided and nonguided weapons, cannons, etc.) are repaired even though 40 percent of their capability has not been expended in the course of their operation. Much the same is true of certain electronic systems on the aircraft, which are mainly installed on the basis of semiconductor technology and which we still repair even though no one in the world does this, but merely maintains such systems according to their condition. What does it mean, then, to repair electronic systems on the aircraft when they have only two states—they either work or they do not?

Aircraft Repair During Operation

Maj. Komljenovic especially emphasizes that in our RV i PVO [Air Force and Air Defense], as far as MiG airplanes are concerned, it is uneconomical to employ on the tasks of occasional examinations such a large number of companies for aircraft technical maintenance. In his opinion, a unified center should be created for performance of that work, and this would also raise and equalize the quality of periodical inspections and

thereby reliability of the aircraft and its systems. And all of this would, of course, increase combat readiness and the economic efficiency of maintenance.

Asked how he looks upon devices, assemblies, and units which are mechanically consumed in the course of operation or change their physical characteristics, our informant said that a distinction must be made here between assemblies and connections which belong to the airframe of the craft and parts, devices, and units which are installed through those connections on the airframe (the struts of the landing gear, ailerons, horizontal stabilizers, air brakes, etc.). All those connections, parts, devices, and units have strictly defined standards so that they can continue operation satisfactorily. However, with good maintenance it is possible even here to correct the situation, and to replace parts with new or rebuilt ones after they have ceased to operate. Of course, Komljenovic believes, an altogether new list has to be made up of parts, devices, and units which are changed when they stop working, which would bring about conditions to repair aircraft during service. In other words, all parts, devices, and units which have the same service life as the aircraft are changed in what is called the block system in the course of several periodical inspections so that mainly the airframe and certain vital and sophisticated parts and units of the aircraft system mainly remain to be repaired or overhauled in the fourth stage.

Speaking about major overhauls of aircraft, that is, about disassembly, effectization, repair, and regeneration of worn-out and inoperable parts of the aircraft, Maj. Komljenovic cited as the main shortcoming the rather long time the aircraft spends in the repair organization. There is no need for particular explanation as to what that means to the unit's combat readiness. Komljenovic therefore believes it would be far more advisable to do away with the methodology of aircraft technical maintenance we have had up to now even when most of the preventive maintenance is done in a logistical center.

What Is a Logistical Center?

A logistical center would be a new organizational form of centralized aircraft maintenance in which highly sophisticated annual and biannual inspections would be made of all aircraft, some of the repairs of aircraft by the method of replacement of parts, units, and devices according to the block system, which is a well-known method of operation. They would do the simpler modifications to increase the combat capabilities of the aircraft, and then the more sophisticated repairs, as well as detailed tests of systems and devices. The existence of the logistical center would do away with the present second and third stages of aircraft maintenance, except that instead of the second stage a repair team would be formed to repair current irregularities on the airplane (as part of the logistical support unit), it would replace the more sophisticated parts, it would remove the engine, and possibly enable the aircraft to make the flight to the logistical center. The repair team would have to be highly specialized, and it would improve its knowledge constantly in the logistical center. In the logistical center, then, there would be a concentration of the most highly specialized personnel of the RV i PVO, testing and measuring equipment and modern tools would be in one place, and there would be a considerable reduction of the number of aircraft technical personnel needed for maintenance from the present second and third stages of maintenance. At the same time, high mobility of flight units would be achieved, because in changing station they would no longer have the need for the cumbersome second stage of maintenance.

When the logistical center is created, the plant would still have selective aircraft repair (for example, detailed inspection of structure, flight controls, tank repair, and aircraft painting), repair (overhaul) of replacement parts, and the training of specialized teams to repair damage caused by combat action. This would reduce actual repair time, which would directly increase combat readiness and the economic efficiency of maintenance.

The idea of this kind of organization of aircraft maintenance at higher levels is not alien to the aircraft technical service at the higher levels, nor is it altogether new. However, what needs to be borne in mind is the fact that it takes time to carry out this conception of maintenance and conditions have to be met with respect to plant and equipment, financing, and personnel, of which, admitted or not, we are short at this point. It is an encouraging fact that the most responsible people in the RV i PVO Command are seriously considering this idea that has come from the young, educated, and progressive people. We feel, however, that that process ought to take a shorter time, and implementation of this useful proposal should begin as soon as possible.

Status of Islamic, Catholic Believers in FRY

93BA1036B Belgrade VREME in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 93 pp 36-37

[Article by Mirko Mlakar: "Reorganization From Collapse"]

[Text] *Islamic believers in Serbia: between Belgrade and Pristina; a bishops' conference is being created for the eastern part of the former Yugoslavia.*

From all indications, the renewal congress of the Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina dealt the death blow to the unity of Muslims on the territory of the former Yugoslavia. For a long time disagreements smoldered, and also conflicts between the "orthodox" Muslims and the followers of the dervishes. Two years ago Belgrade Mufti Hamdija Jusufspahic became independent, i.e., separated from the Rijaset (governing body). That, however, was a trifle compared to the present decision on the "autocephalism" of the largest and most influential mesihat [office of the highest religious leader of Islam].

At the congress, Prof. Mustafa Ceric, chief imam (hodza) in Zagreb, became acting reis-ul-ulema. Effendi Ceric

was the main competitor of the former and considerably more moderate reis-ul-ulema, Jakub Selimoski, the first (and only) non-Bosnian at the head of the Muslims of Yugoslavia, who was previously head of the Muslims in Macedonia (mostly Albanians). Effendi Selimoski tried to preserve the Muslims' unity in (then) collapsing Yugoslavia, and to make Sarajevo religious and educational institutions the center of Balkan and East European Muslims. Not only did he fail to hold onto the Rijaset, however, but the ties among the Muslim communities in the newly created, i.e., renewed states have also apparently been broken. Consequently, there is no more Rijaset "umbrella" over the mesihats of Croatia and Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, and Macedonia, and above the Belgrade mufti's district.

That is a return to the situation before 1930, when the Muslims in Yugoslavia were organizationally unified. Before that, the Muslims of Montenegro were "drowned" in the Muslim community of Serbia (headed by the supreme mufti in Belgrade), and then all of them were "devoured" by the organization of Muslims from the countries within the former Austria-Hungary (of course, primarily from Bosnia-Herzegovina). After the Austro-Hungarian occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina (in 1878), the Muslims there had to renounce Istanbul as the center of religious authority, and a reis-ul-ulema was installed in Sarajevo. The reis-ul-ulema, from being a Bosnia-Herzegovina one, became the head of the Yugoslav Muslims, and that was the case until the eleventh one—Effendi Selimoski.

Sarajevo "Coup"

Dr. Ceric is the first one to be only the Bosnia-Herzegovina religious leader again. Effendi Selimoski, as a Macedonian of the Muslim faith, will have to change his residence. People in his native Macedonian mesihat are more than dissatisfied with the "coup in Sarajevo"; they think that the worst possible moment for the separation, i.e., collapse, was chosen (?). Nevertheless, the Islamic community in Macedonia, the second largest one in the former Yugoslavia, has relatively favorable conditions for autonomous development. There is a medresa (secondary religious school) in Skopje, just as in Pristina, the city where Serbia's mesihat is headquartered. Albanians constitute the majority in both organizations, i.e., Muslim communities. Although the dzemats (religious community, corresponding to parishes among Christians) within the Islamic Community of Croatia and Slovenia cover the area of the two newly sovereign, internationally recognized states, apparently there will not be a split. Specifically, the Muslim community in Slovenia is (still) too weak to live independently. This mesihat will certainly rely on its incomparably stronger Bosnia-Herzegovina brother.

"This is not a collapse; instead, the Islamic Community is active in new organizational forms. It is proof of the vitality of Islam, its ability to organize itself in new circumstances," VREME was told by Mufti Jusufspahic. He told us that it was not a question of a collapse, schism, or destruction of the Islamic Community, but rather of Islam in new organizational forms. It is an awkward time and an awkward method, but just because of Yugoslavia's collapse, a reorganization cannot be avoided.

Everything is still "hot" and uncertain, and it is not known what relations will be like among the parts of the universal Islamic community ("umma") in the southern Slav/former Yugoslav area and, in general, in the area of the Balkans and southeast Europe. Now the Belgrade mufti's district, which covers Vojvodina and Serbia without Sandzak and Kosovo, does not have any sort of relations with the mesihat in Pristina. Effendi Jusufspahic told us that in the approximately 50 dzemats (about 10 in Belgrade, and then in Novi Sad, Mali Zvornik, Kostolac, etc.), there are about 300,000 believers, but only about 10 imams.

Zagreb to Zemun

With the collapse of the joint state, the need for a Bishops' Conference of Yugoslavia also vanished. Two new conferences were created, a Slovene one and a Croatian one, and now the formation of a bishop's conference for the eastern part of the former federation is also being worked on. Dr. Franc Perko, Belgrade archbishop and metropolitan, claims that about 550,000 Catholics live in Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia.

In the Subotica and Zrenjanin diocese (which, together with the Belgrade archdiocese, constitute the metropolitanate), the majority of the believers are of Hungarian nationality, and the minority of Croatian nationality. In the area of the Belgrade archdiocese, which covers Serbia "proper," it is extremely diverse: Croats, Hungarians, Slovenes, Albanians are together.... The later are the majority in the Skopje-Prizren diocese, and in the Bar archdiocese. The Bar archbishop, otherwise, has borne the title "primate of Serbia" since the 11th century! The Kotor diocese is also in Montenegro. Although the believers in that diocese are Croats, the Kotor diocese, in view of the new state and political realities, can no longer be part of the Split metropolitanate. Also, the Catholics of Srijem were under the jurisdiction of the Djakovica bishop. Since he is suffraged (subordinate) to the Zagreb archbishop, under the new circumstances it is not exactly very advisable, to put it mildly, for Cardinal Franjo Kuharic to continue to be metropolitan all the way to Zemun. Since a short time ago the Srijem Catholics have therefore been administered by a special vicar from the Djakovica bishop. From all indications, the ancient Srijem, i.e., Sirmium diocese will be renewed. In view of the rule that diocese borders do not cross state borders, the Skopje-Prizren diocese is also expected to be divided into Skopje and Prizren dioceses. The monks will also have to reorganize. For instance, the Jesuits who work in Belgrade come under the province headquartered in Zagreb. There are too few of them to create a separate Belgrade province, so the only thing left is for all the Jesuits of the Balkans to be under one administration.

The Catholics in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are a definite religious minority: they constitute less than 5 percent of the population. In all six or seven dioceses in the "third," i.e., "abbreviated" Yugoslavia, there are fewer priests than in the Ljubljana or Maribor diocese. A particular problem is the fact that this area, with unique working conditions (primarily the dispersal in the "Orthodox sea"), does not have a school for theologians, except for a small seminary in Subotica. If nothing else, the same problem will also force the Belgrade mufti's district to renew ties with Sarajevo and Pristina. Specifically, there are too few highly educated Muslims in Belgrade to be able to open a medresa, and if it were opened, there would be few students. There are almost 2 million Muslims in Yugoslavia. Most of them are Albanians, and thus Muslims, and among the Catholics, Hungarians are predominant.

[Box, p 37]

Bishop of the Departing

The Belgrade archdiocese, with almost 50,000 square kilometers, is over seven times bigger than the average diocese in Europe. In that space, larger than Denmark or Switzerland, about 90,000 Catholics lived before World War II. Dr. Perko himself says that at the beginning of 1987, when he came to the diocese service in Belgrade from a professor's chair at the Theological School in Ljubljana, there were 43,000 believers, and now there are only 9,000! Mr. Perko is thus the archbishop of dying or departing believers. As in the case of the Serbian Orthodox eparchies in Croatia, however, these are processes over which even the most influential clergymen have little influence.

In Belgrade itself there are about 6,000 Catholics today, and 3,000 are located in Nis, Kragujevac, Bor, Zajecar, Smederevo, Sapac, Kraljevo, Ravna Reka, Valjevo, Uzice, Vrnjacka Banja, Aleksinac, Leskovac, and Krusevac. Fewer than 25 priests are serving in churches and chapels in all the above-mentioned places.

Serbia

Vasovic Discusses Stabilization Program

AU0806204993 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Interview with Serbian Vice Premier Srboljb Vasovic by Dusko Petrovic; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Vasovic] When the present government took office, inflation was running at 200 percent. The measures that we undertook in monetary policy and in other areas of economic policy then resulted in a substantial decline in inflation. This unfortunately did not last, however. The reason for this was a mishap in monetary policy and not all measures projected were implemented. Consequently, we faced an extreme increase in the foreign currency exchange rate. This naturally also resulted in higher prices and other consequences. Unfortunately, this additional [UN Security Council] Resolution 820 was also passed, which was actually very harmful at that time and dealt further harm to even those activities that have been surviving somehow. In such a situation and such economic circumstances, we took certain measures. For example, we controlled the prices of vital goods that are essential for life. We decided to change these prices monthly. Unfortunately, this siege that was taking place, disturbed this too.

We are now in a situation—and you had the opportunity to see and record it last night when there was a meeting with the federal government—in which we have agreed upon, that is to say, we are working on a package of measures that will hopefully be completed by the federal government, naturally, in cooperation with the republic governments, in a few days. This package is supposed to restore absolute control in monetary policy and prices, so that we could aim for, I would say, what would be now tolerable growth in inflation. Actually, I mean, not growth of inflation but its reduction to approximately 50 to 60 percent, probably.

[Petrovic] To recap, Mr. Vice Premier, we are discussing the ministabilization, that is to say, the anti-inflation program, as the premiers called it yesterday. Could you tell us in a general way what this program contains?

[Vasovic] On this occasion, also, we opted for a joint creation of this program. The federal government which covers two republics, naturally, proposed this package. We agreed that each, in his own sphere of responsibility, will undertake the obligations that will stem from this package that is supposed to be presented, that is to say, unveiled on 16 or 17 [month not specified] in [Federal] Premier Kontic's address.

[Petrovic] Lately, there has been a lot of discontent concerning the prices of milk, bread, dairy products, and electricity. What is happening in the area of bread and wheat prices? What is government doing and what will it do here?

[Vasovic] You see, in understanding the baking industry and everything else, we raised the price of bread, that is to say, we agreed to an increase. However, bearing in mind the present economic situation and the standard of living, we will reexamine the decision on the price of bread. Perhaps, if we decide that the price should be reversed until the new package, we will do this as well.

What I have forgotten to say is that we had to safeguard the planting during this period. I can tell you that to general satisfaction, with the outstanding cooperation of the people in the countryside who bore the main burden, this was successfully accomplished. We are now working to secure the harvest of what we have sown so well. I can say that, in our assessment, this nation will not starve.

[Petrovic] Mr. Vice Premier, will there be a point when the prices will be literally frozen?

[Vasovic] Well, I would not like to speak before this package is unveiled, but do not believe that we are aiming for a general and total freeze, but rather for curbing, monitoring, and regulating everything that should be developing under control.

[Petrovic] Speaking of the social program, what can the republic government expect within the framework of its responsibility, that is to say, what does it demand from the federal government?

[Vasovic] I must tell you that the general provisions of the social program must be common and identical, as we are one country. As I have said, the fact is that the social program will also be in this package and we will undertake all the obligations of the republic government and duly realize them. Naturally, in the interest of our people.

[Petrovic] Will the state treasury have the money for this program?

[Vasovic] We are examining all of this. Speaking of this stratum, this social class, this must be one of the main issues for our attention.

[Petrovic] Thank you very much!

[Vasovic] Thank you, too.

General Kadijevic Testifies at Trifunovic Trial

93BA1060B Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 May 93 p 7

[Article by B. Olrijan Ilic and J. Floric: "'If the Vance Plan Had Not Been Signed, We Would Have Even Gone to Zagreb'"]

[Text] "I have been silent up to now in spite of all the brouhaha, but now I judge the time has come to speak out." These were the words with which Army General Veljko Kadijevic began his testimony yesterday in the trial of Gen. Vlado Trifunovic. And as a matter of fact, it is before a panel of criminal judges of the Military Court that we have heard from the former top man in the JNA [Yugoslav People's Army] what the tasks of the Army were in Croatia: The Presidency's wording "prevention of interethnic conflicts" actually meant "liberation of the Serbian areas in Croatia and then withdrawal of JNA units to the borders of a future Yugoslavia," Kadijevic testified.

This first task was completely accomplished (except in parts of Western Slavonia), because one-third of Croatian territory remained in Serbian hands, Kadijevic said. In addition, he continued, one army actually succeeded in making three armies: of Yugoslavia, of the Serbian Republic, and helping to create an army in the Serbian krajinas. This plan was not made known to the entire SFRY Presidency, because only the initial and partial ideas were presented to it, and the orders were issued to corps commanders exclusively by word of mouth, so that the enemy would not learn of them, Veljko Kadijevic said. Having said this in the context of Croatia's intentions of creating its own state and proclaiming the Army an occupier, the witness went on to speak about the main adversaries of the JNA, which he saw to be the Croatian Army, the indoctrinated Croatian people, the international community, and the very highly organized and synchronized activity of the peace movements, pacifists, and mothers. Because of that and the organized desertion, the composition of the JNA was weakened, not only that of the Varazdin Corps, but also of the other corps, he continued, saying that the JNA was the only army in the world that had survived longer than the state it was supposed to defend, and because of its nonexistence we were unable to proclaim a state of war, mobilization, but de facto we were at war. In the opinion of the former "first man," the JNA "saw that Yugoslavia did not have a state when the 1974 Constitution was adopted, and it began to fall apart as early as 1962." When asked by Colonel Momir Koprivica, the prosecutor, whether the agreement on 4 October 1991, which Gen. Raseta signed with the Croatian side, would have removed the blockade from the Varazdin Corps, Kadijevic answered:

"Realistically, it would have, because at that time Croatia was losing the battle, because we had already taken a third of the territory, and the backbone of their Army had fallen in the battle for Vukovar, and they were afraid at that time that we would head for Zagreb and beyond. That is why the international community intervened, and they were constantly putting questions to me about why we were going to Osijek. Tudjman even told me in Geneva that there was evidence that there is a plan whereby we would occupy Zagreb in 20 days. Our intention," Kadijevic continued, "in going to Dubrovnik was not only to prepare a base for action toward Split, but also the possibility of making a compromise with the international community. That is, if it called upon us to give way at Dubrovnik, then we would call for it to give way somewhere else."

In the assessments which he presented yesterday to the court, Veljko Kadijevic put most of the blame on Gen. Vlado Trifunovic and officers of the former Varazdin Corps, who have been charged with subverting the country's military and defensive capability. Thus, the witness believes that the command of the corps should not have negotiated and in the end abandoned the garrisons, but should have carried out the order which, he said, did exist and required defense of all facilities. When I learned, he testified, that something like that happened in the Split port of Lora, that the commander had attempted to find some compromise with the Croatian side, I removed him immediately. Kadijevic went on to say that Trifunovic's corps should have held out until the Vance plan was signed in late 1991. (The corps fell in September of that year—authors' note.) And that signing occurred, he feels, because Croatia was defeated. Answering the question of why the promised aid was not sent to the "people at Varazdin," why the

officers were relieved at their request, and whether people or equipment were more important, the witness said:

"There were garrisons in which the situation was more serious than at Varazdin, but the greatest aid was to organize themselves and fight, and only then to anticipate air support. Dismissal of the officers was the decision of the staff of the Supreme Command, because the position was to rid ourselves of all those who did not want to fight for the objectives we had defined. That is how we went about the purge. People are, of course, more important, but it is only with equipment that they become a single whole."

"Are you aware that Trifunovic was convicted and sentenced to 15 years in Croatia?" lawyer Branko Stanic asked.

"Well, they are also waiting to crucify me in Croatia, and even the International Court wants to convict me as a war criminal because of the destruction of Osijek, Dubrovnik, and Bjelovar. And I," Kadijevic said, "acted according to my conscience, and I would do the same thing again."

But lawyer Borivoje Borovic was interested in why after Vukovar the JNA did not occupy Zagreb and whether Kadijevic knew that discharging officers was a crime carrying the death penalty if those officers go over to the other side?

"We did not go to Zagreb because the Vance plan was signed, and we did not want to violate it. Had that not been done, we would have gone to Zagreb and beyond to remove the blockade from our units. As far as the officers go, you are imputing that to me, it was better, after all, to let them go in time than to have them turn their backs on us in battle."

The witness then spoke about how Trifunovic himself had had to judge the specific situation and that he knew nothing about the plan which the accused had offered to Zivota Avramovic.

Vlado Trifunovic, countering with his own testimony, emphasized that "he heard about the war objectives in Croatia for the first time during this trial" and that he had something altogether different in mind. All the defendants rejected Kadijevic's testimony, but he stood by it and concluded by saying that he stood behind everything he had said.

The trial continues on 31 May, and Counsel Borojevic has called Borisav Jovic and Branko Kostic as witnesses to clarify "the influence of political decisions on the outcome of the war."

[Box, p 7]

Deserters To Be Shot

In answer to the question of the judge, Captain Djordje Dozet, as to what should be done to those who appealed for desertion in front of the garrisons, but did not attack, Kadijevic reasoned this way:

"Drive them away physically, including the use of weapons if necessary."

And how to prevent soldiers from fleeing, also with weapons, although a state of war had not been declared?

"Even force should have been used, and if the soldier took up a weapon, that means he is already on the other side, so that he should be prevented in the same way," Veljko Kadijevic said, offering another "suggestion":

"When they cut off power to the garrisons, the facility delivering power to that town should have been destroyed."

[Box, p 7]

They Went Around Vecnica

In response to the question of a lay judge as to why the JNA did not fire on certain strategic objectives in Croatia, Vecnica, for example, because Croatia had not respected the truce signed in Igalo, Gen. Kadijevic said:

"The document was signed in Igalo on the initiative of Lord Carrington and envisaged a peaceful method of working out the overall situation in Yugoslavia. This was mostly a political document and it had no importance to suspension of hostilities. Although the other side did not respect the truce, I feel that firing on objectives in Zagreb, you have mentioned Vecnica, is a major political objective, which is why Gen. Avramovic, as commander of the 5th Military District, had to obtain approval of the staff of the Supreme Command, and I do not believe that this would have achieved its objective," the witness concluded.

[Box, p 7]

To the Objective by Waging War

Borivoje Borovic, defense counsel for Lieutenant Colonel Milos Lukic, literally "showered" Veljko Kadijevic with questions. Several times the defense counsel "broadened the topic" beyond the subject of the case. For example:

"One of the objectives, you have said, was to free Serbian territories. How?"

"Through the war which they imposed on us."

"Who prevented the JNA from preserving the borders of the SFRY, that is, those in Slovenia?"

"The Assembly of Yugoslavia and the Federal Executive Council asked us to intervene, but then there was the war in Slovenia, and the Presidency decided not to wage it."

"Who did not allow a state of war to be declared?"

"That is in the competence of the Presidency, and it was making the political decisions."

"Who led units of the JNA and tanks onto the streets of Belgrade on 9 March 1991?"

"The Presidency of the state."

The judge then disallowed answers to Borojevic's questions: "Is it true that you arrested the Presidency?" "Who is to blame for capitulation of the Army?" and "Did Jovic and Kostic prevent declaration of a state of war?..."

Private Firms To Set Up TV Station

93BA1060C Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 May 93 p 12

[Article by M. Sasic: "A TV Company Full of Surprises on Channel 46"]

[Text] Pancevo, 17 May—In a few days, we will know whether long-term business interests have succeeded in bringing together the capital of several well-known and powerful firms in establishing a new television station, whose name at present is "TV Company 46." From what we have learned from Djordje Zojkic, the well-known publisher of the first private newspaper in Yugoslavia, and now also the owner of a permit to broadcast TV programming over Channel 46, several important private businessmen in Pancevo and the Belgrade opstinas Palilula, Stari Grad, and Zvezdara also want to invest capital in the new TV station. The channel was allocated to private TV Pancevo, but Zojkic decided to offer the frequency also to those who had both the capital and the business interest in establishing TV, but not the necessary permit.

There is no doubt that the list of people interested in investing in the future TV station will arouse the interest of the public, because the potential founders include both private and socialized firms and joint stock companies. Zojkic believes that there is nothing strange about that, because the agreement is not to make a "political" television station, but everything would be based on economic interest. This approach and the orientation toward the two industrially strong cities of Belgrade and Pancevo have brought together representatives of the company RTB-KBM (director, Dusan Mitevic), one of the best-known marketing and advertising firms Saci and Saci, C-Market, and Jugoeksport, Jugopublik, Prva Preduzetnicka Banka Beograd [First Enterprise Bank Belgrade], and Marketing-Pres of Pancevo. The initial investment of the shareholders will be determined only after the list of founders is final, but it is certain, so we have learned, that no investor will be allowed to have a majority share and control the TV station.

The Initiating Committee for formation of the new TV station has also offered cooperation to the National Theater in Belgrade. Many people do not know, they say, that there is an extremely well-equipped TV studio in the renovated building on Republic Square, and its equipment is going unused. Aleksandar Bercek, the theater's director, has rejected this offer. Space for a studio has been provided in an exclusive place, on the top floor of Jugopublik in Knez Mihajlova Street.

It has been proposed that the new TV station broadcast from 1500 hours to 2400 hours, and the Belgrade opstinas of Palilula, Stari Grad, and Zvezdara, along with Pancevo, would have a one-hour news program thanks to shareholders from their territory.

The founders of TV Company 46 do not have much time to reach agreement, because, as is usually the case, the temporary use permit for Channel 46 expires on 15 June, and unless the new station begins to broadcast its signal by then, the permit expires.

Kosovo

Ethnic Albanians 'Manipulated' by Kosovo Leaders

93BA1060F Belgrade VOJSKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 93 p 13

[Article by M. Sinanovic: "The Long List of the Unfit"]

[Text] There is no longer any dilemma, many Albanians in Kosovo and Metohija are realizing how they have been manipulated, deceived, seduced, blinded, and bewitched—as well as compelled to think and believe in the goals of the separatistic top leadership of Kosovo Albanians. This belief cost them a tax levy every month which was administered for the slogan "Kosovo a Republic." Because of the awareness that the financing of that slogan by the Albanian population of Kosovo actually satisfies only the independent appetites of the separatistic top leadership, many Kosovo Albanians have refused this obedience or more and more frequently are refusing it. Squabbles and verbal exchanges and threats between the Albanian mafioso tax leviers and their "taxpayers," who in various ways are evading and refusing to meet the imposed quota obligation of between 20 and 200 German marks [DM] a month, and which help only "their" personal "cause" (that of the separatist leaders), have become frequent, leveling out this state of affairs.

"The tangle of motives is unraveling. Once a month in Kosovo and Metohija, every Albanian house and household, at least that is how it has been up to now, must set aside about 25 percent of its modest income. That is somewhere on the average of about DM70, and our gostarbeiters working abroad have to contribute between DM200 and DM500, depending on what they earn there," Fatmir Saholi, vice president of the Association of Albanians, Serbs, and Montenegrins for Kosovo and Metohija, said recently.

An Acquired Habit

Many Albanians are no longer honoring the habit already acquired, from which Rugova's separatistic "Kosovo-Republic" headquarters have done quite well,

as can be seen even from the list of names published by the Pristina newspaper, BUJKU, who have denied their obedience to Rugova. In that newspaper, they have been or are being proclaimed traitors to the Albanian people and to "the cause." There is no place for them in Kosovo and Metohija, at least on the basis of the threats and "verdicts" being pronounced in that newspaper against the "disobedient."

"Because payments were not made to the Albanian Mafia, which has instilled fear in the bones of many Albanian inhabitants in Kosovo and Metohija, a few days ago one of our members was killed in Prizren for refusing to pay 'aid for poor Albanians.' They have their people in every village who with kalashnikovs and pistols in their belts keep an eye on all those they consider 'renegades,'" Saholi explained.

Aside from Rugova's elite, there are also people living well who have "made their full contribution" to bringing about the conditions for realizing a "great Albania," who today, because of the alleged "terror of the Serbian authorities" are in exile, are, of course, well-housed and supplied.

Bujar Bukosi, so-called prime minister in exile, enjoys the fruits of the "Kosovo tax" and the "democracy" of this country in Germany, where he lives in a beautiful villa with his family. And then there are his associates. A former member of the Kosovo Executive Council is now finance minister in the government-in-exile. He and his information minister, Muhamed Batsi, are touring the world, collecting from their fellow countrymen who are today living and working in the Western countries immense amounts of foreign exchange, on the pretext, of course, that they are financing "Kosovo a Republic" and planting falsehoods about Serbia.

An Account With No Limit

Jusuf Karakusi, former Kosovo interior minister who was active in adoption of the so-called kacanik constitution, is now in the secessionist Republic of Croatia. He has a large house and a car in Zagreb, and he enjoys all the blessings of Tudjman's "democracy." Jusuf Zejnulahu, former member of the Presidium of the LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia] Central Committee, and Agim Malja, director of Radio-TV Pristina, are living in Switzerland. Rugova's staff has opened a giro account without limit for them, and they also get substantial revenues from the numerous retail establishments which they have organized and opened, again with money stolen from the former SFRY and their fellow countrymen. The money is turning over. Circulating. A steady inflow. Agim Malja carried several million marks from Yugoslavia. The well-known "flowers" of Albanian separatism, such as Azem Vllasi, Djevdet Hamza, and Mahmut Bakalli, are in just as good a financial position; they have fancy retail establishments in Vienna and various cities in Turkey, but, it is said, under other "names" and titles, as well as in Pristina.

Fehmi Agani, a man in the top leadership of the secessionist circle, Fatmir Saholi says, sent his son abroad to join the anti-Yugoslav campaign, in particular to spread lies about Serbia and Yugoslavia.

This activity of Rugova's secessionists has been intense in the last few months. This is interpreted as a possible unraveling of the knot of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Rugova's attempt to wangle from the international community recognition for his phantom republic. Few people, however, believe that he will succeed in this, and an ever greater number of his fellow countrymen doubt it, those from whose money Rugova recently bought a beautiful villa in Pristina, paying DM600,000. In other words, all of this is arranged in such a way that the villa was purchased and "presented as a gift" to Rugova for his great "contribution to the Albanian cause."

For all these reasons, there is a new change of political direction slowly occurring among the Albanians. As they said, Rugova's phrase "Kosovo a Republic" is already outdated, and is losing more and more support in this region. That state which was a house of cards dreamed of, but unrealized, is getting lost even in the most extreme dreams of people here, who now see it as a kind of El Dorado. The truth about the misuse of the Albanian people by the secessionist leaders is gaining more and more breadth and a realistic picture.

"The black trio: Ibrahim Rugova, Redzep Cosja, and Fehmi Agani, are extremist leaders who are leading the Albanians in Kosovo astray. They know what they are doing. They have taken care of their own families, they have built up large capital, they are educating their children abroad, and now they are attempting to maintain that continuity. But Albanians are becoming aware, their minds are active. It is sufficient for me to say that the Association of Albanians, Serbs, and Montenegrins, of which I am the president," said Dr. Basri Plana, "numbers more than 100,000 members. And not only that. Many are now calling upon us and want to join this new Yugoslavia. And why should they not join? Serbia and Montenegro have given much more to ethnic minorities and ethnic groupings than was sketched out by the CSCE.

"That worry on the part of soul-savers in the West about freedom, particularly for Albanians in Kosovo, is a big game to break up Serbia and Montenegro, that is, Yugoslavia. Germany, France, and England, and recently increasingly aggressive Albania, which is just a small link in the wrecking chain, have activated all available forces to realize their objectives. We, I am referring to the Serbian and Montenegrin brothers, have already won the war both morally and also on the military plane," Dr. Plana said.

These words are confirmed by the fact that the fighters of Albanian nationality have been shoulder to shoulder with the other fighting men on the battlefield in Herzegovina.

"Several dozen fighting men (Plana said 100) have joined the Kosmet Detachment. These fighters are now on the ramparts of our country in the fight against the Ustashi and various bands from all over the world who want to bring our brothers in Krajina to their knees. We will share their fate, and if God grants good fortune and a hero's health, we will deal with the internal enemy as well," Dr. Plana explained.